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REVIEW OF HOXHA'S WORKS ON REVISIONISM PUBLISHED

AU0721407 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Shyqri Ballvora review of the 26th volume of Enver Hoxha's works: "The Volcano Against the Modern Revisionists Will Not Be Extinguished Until Their Total Defeat"]

[Text] The revolutionary movement of the proletariat has developed and progressed, illuminated at all times by the immortal Marxist-Leninist theory and in irreconcilable struggle with all revisionist and opportunistic trends that have appeared from time to time in the international arena as offspring of reaction and the imperialist bourgeois counterrevolution.

In the wake of the consistent and steadfast struggle that our party has waged and continues to wage against modern revisionism, Comrade Enver Hoxha's writings published in the 26th volume occupy a special place.

The fundamental characteristic of the current revisionists, as well as of their predecessors--Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses--lies in their rapprochement and collaboration with the most rabid enemies of the working class and the Marxist-Leninist parties so as to perpetuate the system of oppression and exploitation, thus turning themselves into direct agents of imperialism and reaction. "The imperialists," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, "are currently joining the class enemies, imperialism and reactionaries in various countries, as well as their agents and servants, while, on the other hand, they are rabidly fighting against all those who remain loyal to the interests of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist ideology; that is, against the communist parties and all revolutionary communists." (Vol 26, p 255)

The rapprochement and collaboration with imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and with the most rabid reactionaries in various countries, is a logical consequence of revisionist policy and strategy. The struggle against the revolutionary ideology of the proletariat, the Marxist-Leninist movement and the revolutionary liberation movements of the peoples to achieve narrow egotistic, nationalistic and chauvinistic aims, as well as to achieve hegemonism and domination, leads inevitably into the arms of imperialism and reaction, where the revisionists find their natural allies in the struggle against revolutionary movements and the Marxist-Leninist ideology. And this happens for the simple reason, as Comrade Enver states, that revisionists are all alike, that the modern revisionists "have all kinds of methods in their bag, but in the final analysis their methods and tactics are those of capitalism and imperialism." (Vol 26, p 232)

The AWP has consistently adhered to the firm and profoundly revolutionary principle that one's stand toward imperialism in general, and U.S. imperialism in particular, remains at all times a demarcation line between the genuine revolutionaries and Marxists-Leninists, on the one hand, and the renegades of the communist and workers movement, that is, the modern revisionists, on the other.

By coming together and collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, the Khrushchevite revisionists intended to achieve certain aims. They wanted to benefit from the "aid" and "credits" of the U.S. imperialists in order to overcome great economic difficulties in industry and agriculture; difficulties which resulted from the capitalist degeneration of the manner of production in the Soviet economy. But how can a party call itself communist, in a country where it is in power and is building socialism and communism, when it seeks to achieve this with the help of imperialism? "Why," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, "do the U.S. imperialists, whose aim is to sweep Marxism-Leninism, the international socialist system and the communist and workers movement off the face of the earth--why do they show themselves as being so generous in aiding and supporting Khrushchev's group? [paragraph continues]

Are there perhaps two socialisms in the world--one socialism that hates imperialism and another socialism to whom U.S. imperialism accords credits and grain? Since when are the imperialists and U.S. monopoly circles interested in the consolidation of socialism and communism?

"The answer is clear," Comrade Enver Hoxha goes on to say. "The imperialists are not helping Khrushchev to consolidate communism in the Soviet Union but to undermine it, to liquidate the victories of the October Revolution, to liquidate the socialist system and to restore capitalism." (Vol 26, pp 166-167)

In their rapprochement with U.S. imperialism, the Khrushchevites have tried and continue to try to achieve, Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses, "...a political, ideological and military alliance to dominate the entire world." (Vol 26, p 382)

The struggle for hegemony and domination has currently become one of the most important problems between the big imperialist and social imperialist powers. They are both seeking and struggling to exploit the existing contradictions, to incite one against the other, in order to benefit from the weakness of one side and, consequently, to reinforce their hegemonistic and dominating positions in this or that part of the world. The current struggle against imperialism therefore cannot be conceived apart from the struggle against revisionism, particularly where it has changed into social-imperialism. "The struggle against modern revisionism, Comrade Enver Hoxa writes, "is a component part of the struggle against imperialism because it is both an offspring and an ally of imperialism, a manifestation of bourgeois ideology both in theory and in practice, the 'Trojan' horse of imperialism in the socialist camp and in the international communist movement." (Vol 26, pp 288-9)

In the current international situation, imperialism, and particularly U.S. imperialism, in its struggle for hegemony is striving to exploit the contradictions existing between revisionist countries, to support one in order to weaken the other, just as the big revisionist countries, in their own struggle for domination and hegemony, and in the struggle against each other, are striving to secure the support of and alliance with imperialist states, and particularly with U.S. imperialism, from which they hope to receive "aid" and credits in order to keep their economy on its feet.

The modern revisionists have more than ever become pure pragmatists, trampling with both feet on the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, infringing proletarian internationalism. Comrade Enver said of Khrushchev in March 1964 that he, "like the pragmatist he is, does not worry about principles at all. He is interested in achieving his goal. The base means and methods he uses are of no importance to him." (Vol 26, p 162) He fully accomodates all revisionists without exception, including Italian, French and Spanish, and especially Khrushchev's successors in the Soviet Union--Brezhnev and his clique; the Yugoslav revisionists and their sympathisers; the preachers of the three worlds "theory" and so forth.

The revisionists of all hues have totally renounced their support for any revolutionary and liberation movement of the proletariat and the peoples, and they seek and conclude agreements and alliances with all the totally reactionary and counterrevolutionary governments, so long as they can benefit from these agreements and alliances which serve, no matter how little, their strategy as superpowers, or great powers, for hegemony and domination. This is how Khrushchev acted, how Brezhnev and his clique are acting and how the preachers of the three worlds "theory" are acting. They are acting in this way because, as Comrade Enver says, "the baggage if the revisionist is the baggage of bandits who openly serve imperialism." (Vol 26, p 230) As degenerate bourgeois politicians, the revisionists stop at nothing to achieve their goals. They falsify and manipulate the ideas of the classics of Marxism-Leninism so as to appear as "the continuers of their feat", and use deception and falsehood and distort historical facts. [paragraph continues]

And, as real bourgeois elements, with the help of money, they try to buy off various degenerate elements in order to sully the revolutionary forces and parties that resolutely defend the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and shed all masks of current revisionism. As shown by history, any demagogy, falsification and manipulation of the ideas of the classics of Marxism-Leninism is doomed to fail because, as Comrade Enver stresses regarding the revisionists, "...if not today, the enemy will be unmasked tomorrow because, by trying to achieve his goals, he has no alternative but to reveal his own devilish plans." (Vol 26, p 229)

The struggle against modern revisionism is a great and glorious duty for the Marxist-Leninist movement, for the revolutionary parties of the working class which adhere to and remain faithful to the end to the immortal doctrine of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and which know how to implement it correctly and creatively under the current historical conditions. This struggle arms the parties of the working class with a great experience enabling them to single out and perceive any revisionist manifestation. Our party, Comrade Enver writes, effectively perceived Khrushchev's treason not because it was a priori a party different from other parties, but because we had long and rich experience in the struggle against the Yugoslav revisionism. The experience of our party in the struggle against revisionism was further enriched in the consistent and principled struggle waged against the Soviet revisionism, as the most complete "theory" and practice of the revisionist counterrevolution.

As stressed at the historic 7th AWP Congress, the struggle against revisionism has armed and forged our party, has sharpened its revolutionary thought and vigilance and has made it unflinching in defending Marxism-Leninism and in unmasking in the eyes of the international Marxist-Leninist workers and communist movement any treason and falsification of the revolutionary doctrine which leads the international proletariat in the class battles. From this it has drawn the great lesson that we must "respond to the challenge of the revisionists by uniting the forces of the Marxist-Leninists for a resolute and uncompromising struggle against the revisionist renegades."

The principled and resolute struggle now being waged by the Marxist-Leninist parties against modern revisionism of all hues is, as Comrade Enver has stressed," ...a struggle of great historical importance related to the destinies of the revolutionary and liberation world movement. It is a struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism against revisionism, to defend proletarian internationalism against chauvinistic nationalism, to defend the revolutionary communist parties against social democratic degeneration and to defend the Marxist-Leninist unity of the communist parties, the international communist movement and socialism against the revisionist separatists." (Vol 26, p 285)

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MEXICO 3 AUG

AU0719 25Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] A trade agreement was signed on 3 August in Mexico between the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Labo Abazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Mexico; on the Mexican side the agreement was signed by (Adriano Fajol Martinez), director general of the Institute of Foreign Trade.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) led by the union's national chairman, Angelo Biglia, left Albania. During its stay in our country the delegation met with Tirana District youth organizations and learned about the revolutionary initiatives of the Albanian youth in all fields. The delegation was also received by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU]

BCP DAILY SCORES FRG ACTS AGAINST DKP LEADERS

AU090958Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

["Anti-Democratic Actions"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA)--Foreign political observer Radoslav Velev comments [in RABOTNICHESKO DELO] under the above heading on the stepped up reprisals against the German Communist Party and its leaders, including the party chairman, Mr Herbert Mies.

As the writer insists, on hand are measures and actions of an openly antidemocratic nature, incompatible with neither the law of the Federal Republic of Germany nor the Final Act of Helsinki. What the journalist has in mind is the revelation that Mr Herbert Mies and Jupp Angenfort and Marta Buschmann [name as received], members of the presidium of the party's leadership, have been included in the "black lists of wanted persons". Pictures and data of these party (?leaders) are contained in illegal files of the Federal Frontier Guards and of other official West German offices. "Indisputably this is an arbitrary act, contrary to the West German constitution. The attempt at reducing the fighters for the workers' cause to criminals and terrorists is done with the sole effort to discredit the German Communist Party, and to belittle the noble aims of its struggle and aims" writes the author. As part of the stepped up reprisals against the German Communist Party he points to the trial against "UNSERE ZEIT" communist daily in Duesseldorf, and against its editor-in-chief Mr Georg Polykait [name as received]. The author does not regard it as accidental. Although the party daily of the West German Communists cannot match either the technical or the finance level of the big bourgeois publications, it was nevertheless a sharp political weapon in their struggle. Mr Velev concludes that it is in the interest of the Federal Republic itself to halt these antidemocratic actions.

NEWSPAPERS COMMEMORATE ILINDEN UPRISING

AU071620 [Editorial Report AU] Several Bulgarian dailies of 2, 3, 4 and 5 August 1978 carry articles and reports on the occasion of the anniversary of the Ilinden uprising.

As on previous occasions, all materials abound in assertions, statistics and references to scientific sources designed to prove that at the time of the uprising the areas which today constitute part of the Macedonian Socialist Republic were predominantly inhabited by Bulgarians. Nowhere is there any mention of "Macedonians" or "Macedonian nation." Most of the articles claim that the Ilinden uprising, besides aiming at winning the freedom of the "Bulgarian people" in these areas, also constituted a socialist revolution, inspired by the ideas of the Bulgarian socialists.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 2 August carries a 1,400-word report on a "festive meeting" held on 1 August in Sofia on the occasion of the Ilinden uprising. The festivity, the report says, was organized by the Fatherland Front and various institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. It was attended by BCP Politburo member Kubadinski, BCP Politburo candidate member Takov and several academicians. The meeting was addressed by Dimitur Kosev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and professor of history. In his report, Kosev is said to have called the Ilinden uprising "a mass heroic uprising of the Bulgarian population in these two areas" and to have qualified it as "a continuation of the Bulgarian national-democratic revolution." Kosev is then reported as having devoted much of his report to explaining the strength of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and to quoting from Todor Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad speech.

Referring to Zhivkov's statement that Bulgaria is in favor of goodneighborly relations with the adjoining countries, Kosev is reported to have said: "This Leninist line in foreign policy, as pursued by our party and state in the Balkans, particularly with regard to the SFRY, was again expressed, strikingly and forcefully, in the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, dated 24 July 1978. All Bulgarian people, the speaker stressed, welcomed with tremendous satisfaction this exceptionally important document, a document imbued from beginning to end with the spirit of the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a document inbued with sincere love for peace. The Bulgarian people support without reservation the Leninist foreign policy of our party and government, particularly their constructive proposals for a comprehensive development of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 3 August carries a 4,200-word article, "An Historical Exploit," by Academician Dimitur Kosev, apparently the keynote article of the entire press campaign on the occasion of the Ilinden uprising anniversary. The article's introduction stresses the Bulgarian character of the uprising and the participants in it. The terms "Bulgarian" or "Bulgarians" appear on 8 occasions in a brief 250-word passage describing the situation of the population in the affected areas prior to the uprising. The author notes that, "after protracted debates on the program of the revolutionary organization, its founders decided to define its goal as 'the autonomy of Macedonia with a predominance of the Bulgarian element.' The goal of joining the two areas to Bulgaria was abandoned as being unrealistic."

A passage follows containing statistics gathered by noted historians at the time, all of which show that the areas concerned were populated by Bulgarians. The author notes that the revolution's slogan of "complete political autonomy for Macedonia and the Odrin area was realistic." The bulk of the article then describes in detail the course of the uprising and the sufferings of the Bulgarian population affected by it. In conclusion, the article says: "The BCP, inheritor of the virtues and behests of the Bulgarian national democratic revolution, is now carrying further--under a new historical situation--the cause for which the great revolutionaries fought and gave their lives.... Under the leadership of the party the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues a consistent policy of understanding and cooperation with all the peoples on the Balkan Peninsula, for lasting peace in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world."

The same RABOTNICHESKO DELO issue carries several reports totaling 600 words, on commemorative meetings held throughout the country in honor of the Ilinden uprising anniversary. The reports describe the festivities, usually addressed by local officials, and the subsequent laying of wreaths and flowers at the monuments of participants in the uprising. A festive meeting in Sofia--a scientific session organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and addressed by Academician Khristov--is said to have been attended by BCP Politburo member Kubadinski.

The youth daily Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian of 2 August carries a 1,700-word article by Boris Avramov. "A Grandiose Development of the People's Exploit," which describes in detail the course and background of the uprising, noting that it was part of the "history of the Bulgarian national revolution" and concluding with the assertion that "Bulgaria, a country the participants in the uprising loved so dearly, still remembers their exploit."

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian of 4 August carries several interviews, totaling 1,500 words, given by participants in the scientific session of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on the topic of the Ilinden uprising.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Received by Husak

LD081652Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, at Lany Castle today at the conclusion of his friendly official visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial discussion, they highly appraised past successes attained in fraternal cooperation between the two countries and talked about possibilities for its future all-round development and intensification, in all spheres of common interest. They also reviewed a number of topical questions pertaining to the present international situation and noted an absolute identity of views on ways of solving them, in accordance with the principles of the policy of detente.

Finally, they stressed that Czechoslovakia and Cuba will continue to make an active contribution to the efforts of the socialist countries in the struggle for a lasting, just peace in the world.

Meets With Strougal

LD081240Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, in Prague today. During the conversation, he expressed deep appreciation of Cuba's principled foreign policy, its contribution toward and role in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and its share in the development of all-round cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

Both representatives positively assessed the results in deepening bilateral relations in the political and economic, and cultural spheres. Both stressed that Czechoslovakia and Cuba will create the necessary conditions to achieve a qualitatively higher degree of economic cooperation. This applies particularly to various forms of cooperation in the manufacturing industry, in energy and in utilization of raw material resources and Czechoslovak aid in training cadres for various sectors of the Cuban economy.

Communique Issued

LD082236Y Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Cuba appreciated the active foreign policy of the communist party and government of the Soviet Union, in carrying out a program of struggle for peace and international cooperation adopted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU, and stressed their full support for this program which expresses the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, says a communique on the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

The communique said that Minister Malmierca and his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek reviewed the present state of bilateral relations, and exchanged views on international topics. They stressed that Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation was expanding on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and contributed to the strengthening of the socialist community, peace and social progress in the world.

Both sides reaffirmed their interest in wider and deeper many-sided fraternal cooperation and mutual coordination in the foreign policy sphere.

The communique said that Czechoslovakia appreciated the achievements of the Cuban people in building a socialist society, and Cuba's [word indistinct] and high-principled foreign policy which contributes substantially to the cause of peace and to the struggle of nations for freedom and independence.

The Czechoslovak side pointed out the increasing importance of Cuba's internationalist cooperation with Angola, Ethiopia and other African nations threatened by imperialism.

The Cuban side highly appreciated the active international policy of Czechoslovakia, working for detente and peace, independence of nations and social progress.

Czechoslovakia and Cuba agreed that the most urgent task today was to preserve peace and avert a nuclear war. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and stressed the importance of the 9th conference of heads of state and government of the non-alined countries which is scheduled to be held in Havana in September 1979. Ministers Chnoupek and Malmierca expressed the conviction that the nonalined summit will help consolidate the movement and strengthen its unity.

Foreign Ministers Chnoupek and Malmierca appreciated the growing role of the nonalined countries in the common struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neo-colonailism, racism, Zionism and the policy of apartheid, and the efforts to secure establishment of equitable economic relations among all states.

The ministers reviewed the situation in Latin America, and condemned the mass terror and gross violations of human rights by the fascist regime in Chile.

They called for the immediate, complete and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade of Cuba and for the withdrawal of the United States from the Cuban territory of Guantanamo.

They agreed that observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in internal affairs of African states accords with the provisions of the UN Charter and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, and corresponds to the interests of detente and maintenance of peace in this area.

The Czechoslovak and Cuban foreign ministers resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and their organizations, Patriotic Front, SWAPO and the African National Congress, for the full liquidation of colonialism and apartheid once and for all, for their freedom and independence.

They also voiced support for the Palestinian resistance movement and its leading organization, the PLO, and demanded withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, and halting of Israel's incessant acts of aggression.

They went on record as favouring the convening of a peace conference in Geneva, which would be attended by all parties concerned, to find a political solution to the Middle East situation.

Foreign Ministers Chnoupek and Malmierca expressed solidarity with and full support for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to expand good neighbourly relations and cooperation between Southeast Asian states, including the constructive Vietnamese proposals for a settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodian dispute.

They resolutely condemned the attacks of the present Chinese leadership against Socialist Vietnam.

They also condemned the anti-socialist and militarist line of the present Chinese leadership which, in alliance with the forces of world reaction and the most reactionary regimes in Africa and Latin America, harms the interests of socialism and peace in the world, as well as the interests of the Chinese people themselves.

The talks between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, and showed full identity of views on all questions discussed.

The ministers signed a Czechoslovak-Cuban agreement on visa-free travel between the two countries, and an agreement on cooperation between the two foreign ministries.

During his four-day official friendly visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister Malmierca was also received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal. Both meetings passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Minister Malmierca also visited Slovakia, and was briefed by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka on the life of the working people in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Minister Chnoupek accepted Malmierca's invitation to visit Cuba.

Malmierca Assesses Visit

LD082353Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Interview granted by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli to Czechoslovak television at the conclusion of his visit to the CSSR on 8 August; questions and answers in Spanish with Czech translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, could you assess relations between Cuba and the other socialist countries from the viewpoint of their development to date?

[Answer] Relations between Cuba and the other socialist countries, and primarily between Cuba and the Soviet Union, were described best by Fidel Castro. He stressed that they were and are an example of how relations should be between a highly developed country and a country which has just begun the path of development. It is a cooperation which excludes the negative aspects of relations among capitalist countries.

Our Cuban revolution was born at a time when the existence of the other socialist countries not only made the revolution possible, but later made it possible for us to face the threats of imperialism and to overcome them. We are now approaching the 20th anniversary of the victory of our revolution.

We shall celebrate it next January. We are convinced that this stage contains all the conditions necessary for the cooperation between the socialist countries and Cuba to develop further to our mutual advantage, and to contribute toward the economic development of our country.

[Question] How do you assess the results of your present visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] The visit was useful. Without doubt, it contributed to our further cooperation, and to the coordination between the foreign ministries of the two countries. I think that our talks, in which we ascribed special importance to the talks with President Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and with Foreign Minister Chnoupek, made it possible for us to assess the main questions of international relations. They confirmed our identical views, and contributed toward creating the conditions for further strengthening our relations in this sphere. The visit also culminated in the agreement on visa-free travel between the two countries.

I am entirely satisfied with the results of the visit, and I think that it was an important contribution toward strengthening our relations.

Departs for Hungary

LD082042Y Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today and left here for Budapest.

He was seen off at Prague airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

Before departure, the Cuban foreign minister gave an interview to CETEKA, Czechoslovak television and radio.

He described Czechoslovak-Cuban relations as exemplary, characterized by fraternal cooperation in various spheres. He appreciated the support rendered by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries for the Cuban revolution and the development of Cuban national economy. He expressed conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia has contributed to further intensification of relations between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He also underlined identity of views expressed during the talks with the Czechoslovak representatives, and the friendly and cordial atmosphere in which the talks took place.

DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART

LD082242Y Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Nalepka received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Van Loi in the Cernin Palace here today.

In friendly talks, they exchanged views on international situation and further developments of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vladimir Kubat.

The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister is spending his holiday in this country.

RESULTS OF HAVANA WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL REVIEWED

AU081300Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 78 p 6 AU

[Oldrich Pospisil Havana dispatch in the column "We Comment": "The Bright Aims of Revolutionary Youth"]

[Excerpts] "Drugs, alcoholism, a bloody culture and children's criminality--this is the 'solution' offered to youth by imperialism in general, and by North American imperialism in particular," Anctor Berry, head of the U.S. delegation to the world festival, declared in Havana at the festival tribunal 'Youth's Accusations Against Imperialism." In his statement, he showed how the CIA and the so-called Peace Corps are striving to influence students and other young people in the United States and Latin America toward passivity and adjustment to the existing, that is capitalist, situation and toward general indifference.

It was a good, constructive and creative festival. Did any provocations occur during the festival, provocations on which certain officials from the capitalist states counted?

Such attempts did occur. The members of one of the West European festival delegations even offered some kind of leaflets, carrying the claim that human rights are being trampled underfoot in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland--lo and behold! Furthermore, it became apparent that a few small delegations included propagators of Trotskyite and Maoist theory and practice. But all this was really quite marginal, even ridiculous in a way, and could not spoil the pure atmosphere of festive Havana; neither could it dispute the common feeling and awareness of international solidarity.

After all, this was also expressed in the concluding documents of the festival's political commissions, which were worked out in concord, even despite the fact that at first certain voices were heard saying that--allegedly--it is not expedient to work on documents, statements of attitude and appraisals.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that neutrality on basic questions such as the battle for peace and disarmament, for progress and a more just world, is unrealistic. It is becoming apparent that even the progressive youth of nonalined countries, that is, of countries standing outside the military-political groupings, do not want to be, and will not be neutral. They feel and understand very well that the socialist countries are, by the very nature of their social and political system, the natural allies of nonalined countries in their battle for independence, sovereignty and socioeconomic progress.

The basic tone of this festival was fraternization and international combat cooperation with regard to the main matters, despite all differences of world outlook and politics.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS' 'SLANDER' OF CSSR CRITICIZED

LD082218Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Frantisek Sojka commentary]

[Text] Attacks against our country have been made in recent days by the media in the capitalist countries with great intensity and regularity.

They remind one of an orchestra where the solo parts are played by each in turn--the FRG, followed by Great Britain, and now by neighboring and neutral Austria. A well-trained and organized orchestra, but playing badly out of tune; something that cannot be kept secret, even with the best will in the world.

The latest example of such a campaign of slander and hate, enriched by the personal participation of such political has-been as Sik, Goldstuecker, Mlynar and Pelikan, was produced a few days ago by Austrian television. Suitable pictures were selected for its purpose, their own commentary added, and when even this was not enough for sufficiently strong anti-Czechoslovak, anti-Soviet and antisocialist attacks, the above-mentioned renegades gladly stepped in and, on screen, made no secret of the fact that long before 1968 they had concealed their true aims and plans.

The first reactions to this program--and no doubt that was an unpleasant surprise for the organizers of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign--came from the Austrian papers VOLKSSTIMME and KRAJANSKE LISTY. VOLKSSTIMME noted, among other points, that the indulgent attitude taken by the government of neutral Austria to the organization of such campaigns is irresponsible. For especially at a time when hundreds of thousands of Austrian working people depend on economic relations with the socialist countries, it is more necessary than ever before to promote an atmosphere of international detente and friendly neighborliness.

The Vienna KRAJANSKE NOVINY, a paper for our countrymen who, even today, frequently visit their old homeland, has noted that Czechoslovakia's political and ideological opponents are trying, even by use of lies and fabrications, to prove that substantially nothing has changed here during the past 10 years, that nothing has improved and that nothing has been solved. But, as KRAJANSKE NOVINY emphasizes, everyone who visits Czechoslovakia can see for himself that basic human rights are guaranteed here by law and that they are realistically implemented.

Many Western, and especially Austrian journalists have visited our country. They have the opportunity to talk to our people, and to see for themselves the views and living standards of our people. This they can do, but the realistic and truthful picture thus obtained would hardly fit into the framework of their current slanderous attacks against our homeland and against the other countries of the socialist community.

In the Western capitals they prefer, with a poorly disguised nostalgia, to remember the events of 10 years ago, when they hoped to succeed in separating our republic from the socialist community and to reverse its development to the road of capitalism.

REASONS FOR CARTER'S 'LOW POPULARITY' CONSIDERED

LD0900457 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's low popularity, and that popularity's continued decline, hovers like a black cloud over the White House, says the Czechoslovak Socialist Party's daily newspaper, SVOBODNE ZLOVO, in a commentary on the American President's declining popularity. In the paper's view, this is due to the fact that American voters have not yet forgotten his attractive election promises to improve relations with the Soviet Union, to conclude a new SALT agreement, to limit armaments in the United States and to improve the country's economic situation. Carter's present policy falls far short of these promises, which is why his popularity is declining so sharply. All expressions of good will on the part of the President are worthless when these basic election promises are not being met, says SVOBODNE SLOVO.

ISRAELI MOVES IN LEBANON, SEPARATE TALKS ASSESSED

LD090830Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, has already visited Israel and is now having talks in Egypt in an effort to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks on the Middle East.

Israeli Premier Begin, after his talks with Vance, did not conceal his pleasure that the American side had not pressed for concessions on the part of Israel, which is refusing to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab lands. It is therefore evident that not even the present Middle East mission of the American secretary of state will change anything in Tel Aviv's aggressive policy.

The 30-year history of the Israeli state, marked by wars of aggression, provides a telling piece of evidence. If anybody had hopes that the arrival of the Begin government would calm down the traditionally expansionist policy of Israel then he was mistaken. Begin's policy is still harder, more chauvinist and more inflexible and this is now being proved also by the present Lebanese adventure which is only part of the broadly drafted strategy designed to create a so-called greater Israel.

Not even the deployment of United Nations troops in south Lebanon put an end to Israel's interference into the internal affairs of the neighboring sovereign state. It is known how complex the internal situation in Lebanon is and how difficult it is to find a way out of the Lebanese crisis which would return peace to the Lebanese people. The formation of the first battalion of the regular Lebanese Army was one move toward a way out. It was preceded by a number of difficult consultations and attempts, many of which failed. However, an agreement was reached after all and when the first battalion of the regular Lebanese Army had to move into the south of the country, news agencies reported an Israeli armed intervention. Helped by the rightwing Christian militia and separatist units in Lebanon, Israel is blocking Lebanese regular army units near Kaukaba.

Israel is not interested in normalizing the situation in Lebanon--Israel is supporting those Lebanese circles which strive for breaking up the state. Tension in Lebanon is suitable for Israel's aggressive strategy.

INTERVIEW WITH CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE NOTED

LD090023Y Prague CTK in English 2236 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Josef Grohman, sentenced last year to 13.5 years in prison for the crime of espionage for a foreign power, spoke about the offensive activities of Western espionage agencies against Czechoslovakia in a television interview shown tonight.

He said that he had intensively reviewed his past life, particularly after the passing of what he termed was [word indistinct] but for him a harsh sentence, and that he had come to the conclusion that he should share his regrettable experience with the public, as an attempt to at least partially make good what he had done.

Asked about his collaboration with Western espionage agencies, and whether also emigrants collaborate with them, he said he believed that generally this is true of all who are politically active.

Specifically, he said he can prove that his former friend Jiri Starek--now Georg Starek--collaborated with the Italian intelligence service, and was now collaborating with the the West German intelligence service.

Grohman said that the main task of these people is to harm Socialist Czechoslovakia, and that various forms are used to recruit them for collaboration--from very primitive forms of pressure to financial and psychological pressures.

"I myself fell victim to psychological form of pressure. In my case, my unusually strongly developed sense of camaraderie was misused. Thus I found myself in my present situation, which is at variance with my whole previous life."

Josef Grohman, 58, was chairman of the Prague-based International Union of Students from 1947 to 1952, manager of the state publishing house of technical literature (1961), first deputy minister of education and culture (1963), chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (1971), a member of the UNESCO Executive Council (also to 1971), and until his arrest on October 21, 1976 after his return from France editor-in-chief of the state publishing house of technical literature.

In his television interview, he said he was approached in 1972 by his good friend Jiri Starek who told him he needed to verify certain facts for articles he was writing for DER SPIEGEL. In actual fact, this was espionage activity, Grohman said.

Starek left him an envelope with 15,000 francs, which Grohman partly spent, and when he wanted to repay to Starek, was told it was a 'honorarium'.

Groham admitted it was a 'honorarium' for espionage but that Starek insisted it was a fee which Grohman earned by helping him to verify certain facts.

Grohman said there is direct connection between espionage activities and the post-August 1968 political emigrants, and that Starek is an employee of the West German intelligence service.

Asked whether there is any direct connection between the emigre group headed by Jiri Pelikan and the West German intelligence service, Grohman said that one of the links is Jiri Starek, who had meanwhile received Austrian citizenship, and who is editor of the periodical LISTY (Letters) published by Pelikan.

Grohman pointed out that both Starek and Pelikan grew up together in Olumouc, Moravia, and had also their dogmatic views in common at one time. He said that he never regarded Pelikan as his friend, and that in 1952, Pelikan was one of the people who were responsible for his dismissal from the International Union of Students.

"Later when I was being rehabilitated, I saw the original of his slanderous letter which he wrote about me. That was at a time when he evidently wanted to become chairman of the International Union of Students."

"In my presence, Jiri Starek never spoke much about Pelikan. Only complained now and then that he does all his work in the periodical LISTY."

Josef Grohman spoke in his TV appearance tonight about the role played by Starek as an intermediary between emigrants, the West German espionage service and other Western intelligence agencies.

He agreed with the interviewer that Starek and Pelikan are people who do not mind much what they are doing if it is profitable.

"The question of material interest (?is) their principal motive and naturally their sick aspiration for power, for personal power."

"I am convinced that just as at present, also in 1968 and 1969 these people were not interested in socialism, their concern was personal power and material benefit."

Asked whether Western intelligence agencies have any information about some of the people travelling from Czechoslovakia to the West, Grohman said it was astonishing how much they know about the background of individual people and about the events in Czechoslovakia.

"Surely you realize that you had greatly facilitated this. You betrayed your country and helped the enemies of Czechoslovakia. What can you say in conclusion?"

"I very much regret my activities by which I in three years virtually negated my whole previous life. As regards the...post-August emigrants, an overwhelming majority of them are people who are not interested in socialism. Their aim is above all personal power and material benefit. I would be glad if this interview were understood as a warning to all those who might find themselves in a similar situation."

REPORT ON PRESS CONFERENCE OF RETURNED EMIGRE DANO

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 WA

[Unsigned article: "Return After 25 Years--Statement of Emigre Jozef Dano"]

[Text] Jozef Dano spoke yesterday at a press conference in Bratislava, organized by the Slovak Office for Press and Information, on the subject of traitorous activity conducted by Czechoslovak emigres. After a sojourn of 25 years in capitalist countries, mostly in the United States, he returned to Czechoslovakia and requested return of his Czechoslovak citizenship. At his own request, the conference opened with his statement, which went as follows:

My name is Jozef Dano and I was born on 21 July 1928 in Nitra. After completing secondary school I worked in the field of engineering. Because of immature judgment and under the influence of Western propaganda I went abroad in 1953--to Austria and from there, after a comparatively short time, to West Germany. There I worked in Frankfurt for the Labor Service Company as watchman in an American warehouse. This was part of an American unit for which German officials recruited and selected generally younger emigres from socialist countries. Most of the personnel were former mercenaries of the Foreign Legion, primarily Poles, who did not return to their country after World War II for one reason or another. Conditions in this unit were unbearable, so I left and began to work at a gas station.

In 1956 I got a permit to live in the United States, so I went to New York and made my home in the Czech section of the city. After a considerable time I succeeded in finding employment in a piano factory, but for wages which were much lower than the living minimum. Accordingly, during evenings I worked as a waiter in various restaurants. In 1957, an acquaintance of mine, also an emigre, helped me get employment in the "Lido Corporation," which is a company located in the UN building. [paragraph continues]

I started out in the warehouse but, after a time, when the chief left, I became the "boss," or chief, myself. Nevertheless, just like most of the other emigres, I was under police surveillance, but a little closer than they were, perhaps because I was working in the area of the United Nations. Since that time I was often visited by members of the FBI as well as of the UN security service, who urged me to supply them with various information about my workers, employees of the United Nations and the customers of the company.

On various occasions I had an opportunity to learn about the problems and political views of numerous emigres. Many confided to me that the systematic harassment by secret police made them supply information about fellow emigres, their views and political attitudes. However, the FBI also has volunteer contributors, such as Martin Kvetko, Jan Boldis, Visnovsky and others.

Thus I gradually became aware of the nature of the country which was to be my new home. The longer I stayed in the United States the more deeply I felt apprehension--as did other emigres, as well as the majority of Americans--about my future and the threat of unemployment.

After prolonged FBI examinations I became an American citizen in 1962. I asked for it because I believed that in that way I could be rid of that constant suspicion demonstrated by the United States police apparatus, and I also hoped that in that way I would be able to visit my native country sooner. My expectations were at least partially fulfilled when in 1970 I finally arrived in Czechoslovakia.

I must admit that I was very impressed by the changes and progress, everything that had been achieved at home during the years of my absence. Impressions from pleasant reunions with many friends also intensified my desire to go back home as soon as possible. I could see with my own eyes that what is being disseminated by the American press, by various emigre papers and most of all by the 1968 emigres about their own country is all untrue.

Among those who generated slander about Czechoslovakia were former Czechoslovak employees of the United Nations who had betrayed us, such as Jiri Nedela, Alexander Zemanek, Karel Kral and others. Brchnel Makel and Dudrik became confidants of the FBI and like Judas even "contributed" to the difficulties of life and position of persons who were their very close and confiding friends.

I had an opportunity to compare my own impressions and personal experience from Czechoslovakia with the hostile activity and untruthful propaganda of the emigre organization, which goes by the grand title of "World Congress of the Slovaks." In fact, I participated in several of their meetings in Chicago, and in May of this year in Washington.

I found out that this organization works against the interests of the Slovak people. It is a political anti-Czechoslovak organization, dominated by a handful of formerly prominent members of the Hlinka Slovak People's Party and the so-called Slovak state, who had been brought down and who are trying for a comeback. In order to fulfill this goal they became aligned with the most reactionary circles, including Becher, Otto Habsburg and similar persons. [paragraph continues]

At the head of this organization are the Canadian multimillionaire, S. Roman, former secretary general of the Hlinka's party, the commander of Hlinka's academic youth, Kirschbaum, and an employee of Radio Free Europe, Kruzliak.

A very important role in the activity of the organization is held by the emigre clergy. At every meeting, its members are very active; however, their activity does not concern solution of religious questions, as one might suppose, but rather the maligning of Czechoslovakia and organization of projects hostile to it. Among the most active are the Radio Free Europe employee, Anton Hlinka, the main organizer of subversive activity against the CSSR, Pavol Hnilica, Bishop Andrej Grutka and the Jesuits Felix Litva and Michal Lacko as well as other persons.

The well-known Eugen Loebl literally squeezed his way into the so-called spiritual leadership and top organization of all actions against the republic during the last congress in Washington. As an old stubborn Zionist, he represents a very welcome link between the World Congress of the Slovaks and institutions which are engaged in hostile activity against Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. It is certainly not by accident that Jan Hvasta is the secretary of this organization, a man generally known among compatriots and emigres to be a CIA agent of several years standing. Certain congressmen and senators--mainly Pell, Schweiker, and Madden--appeared very actively during the last session of the world congress in Washington, as well as during previous ones. What else could they have discussed but human rights, since in the CSSR and other socialist countries bondage allegedly rules.

These "friends" and "highly regarded" politicians were even uttering threats to the effect that--unless the situation changes--they will take due action, during disarmament negotiations for instance, and, in other activities over which they can exercise influence. Believe me, these gentlemen did not even mention the true situation in the area of human rights in their country--in the U.S.--because they are not interested in racial discrimination or unemployment; they do not feel the burning problems of social security, criminality and similar questions, for nobody would pay or praise them for the fact that basic human rights are far from insured in the so-called land of freedom according to the formulas which they--together with President Carter--are prescribing for other societies.

During my lengthy stay in the U.S., I had an opportunity to learn about activities of another emigre organization, the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. It can be characterized very briefly: Under the leadership of Kvetko, Povolny, Horak, Luza, Busek, Bartos and others it pretends to be the representative of the Czechoslovak people abroad, naturally in the pay of the American secret service.

Using my own judgement I gradually achieved the insight that behind the pompous titles of these organizations a few individuals are always hiding, who--out of spite and for monetary reasons--work in the enemy's services and against our country. Simultaneously they try to evoke the impression that they are being backed by huge masses of resolute partisans. In reality it is merely an isolated handful of shipwrecks, which is well illustrated by such organizations as the World Congress of the Slovaks, the Council of Free Czechoslovakia and others.

Recognition of the real conditions in emigration, the living conditions in the U.S. and, especially after having established my family, fear for its future as well as other experiences brought me to the decision to return to Czechoslovakia.

Further Reportage

AU072030Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Jiri Hecko article: "Return From a Country That Is No Paradise: How Human Rights Are Implemented in the United States"]

[Summary] After making a statement at his own request, Josef Dano answered questions by the CSSR and foreign journalists about life in the United States and about the activities of the Czechoslovak emigre organizations in the West. He stressed that the U.S. public is being misinformed about the situation in Czechoslovakia and then briefed his audience on human rights violations in the United States. He condemned President Carter's hypocritical human rights campaign, saying that human rights were safeguarded only for a handful of rich people in the United States and that, above all, immigrants and ethnic organizations were "subjected to snooping" by the FBI and the CIA.

"'The police organs pay particular attention to the countrymen who sympathize with their old homeland and are active in the countrymen movement. They frequently interfere with their activities and cause them various problems at their places of work. Those countrymen who are dismissed after the intervention of these organs have great difficulty in finding new work,' J. Dano said.

"The activity of the American security organs on the UN premises testifies to how peculiarly official U.S. organs interpret human rights and adherence to international law. In their provocations aimed against UN employees from the socialist countries, they also make considerable use of emigres. J. Dano could observe this activity of theirs from close at hand, since he worked for 20 years in the Lido Corporation, a company located on UN premises.

"It is the task of paid agents from the ranks of emigres to recruit collaborator-informers from among the diplomats--and not just diplomats from the socialist countries--and then to organize various provocative actions against these countries.

"F. Docekal, who worked in the United Nations as a member of the security unit and of the FBI secret police, supplied information about UN employees from the socialist countries. He searched their rooms and tables, pried into various written documents and created conditions for foisting various forged documents intended to discredit these diplomats.

"The activities of Jeff Endrst, who is holder of an accreditation card, have an even more varied scope. But they are all surpassed by the chief FBI employee at the United Nations, J. Glenn, who conducts the entire choir made up of helpers and spies from the emigre ranks. His directives are constantly aimed at the fundamental task of developing as many contacts as possible with UN employees from the socialist countries, to persuade them to defect to the West and to cooperate with the CIA. This cooperation consists in supplying information and data that would harm the socialist countries."

J. Dano also spoke about the slanderous anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet campaigns that are being conducted in the West. He recalled that Kruzliak, a Radio Free Europe employee, and Kirschbaum, who used to command Hlinka's Academic Youth [youth organization in the independent Slovak state during World War II], tried to upset the course of the Helsinki and Belgrade meetings by sending anti-Czechoslovak memoranda to the U.S. delegations at the talks. These memoranda were a transparent fraud, because a few people spoke on behalf of all countrymen, who neither knew nor agreed with the contents of the memoranda. [paragraph continues]

J. Dano also said that a growing number of Czechoslovak countrymen are arriving at the conclusion that the official Western propaganda is not based on the actual situation in the CSSR. He added that he himself arrived at this conclusion and decided to return to his homeland. He is happy to have left the Western "paradise" and he is only sorry he did not take this step sooner.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR INTERVIEWED ON EVENTS OF 1968

LD081152Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review: RUDE PRAVO carries Yuriy Zhukov NOVOSTI interview]

[Text] Under the headline "[word indistinct] and Reality," RUDE PRAVO today carries a lengthy summary of an interview given to NOVOSTI by Yuriy Zhukov, an important Soviet publicist and public official and a political commentator for the newspaper PRAVDA, in which he recalls the events in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago and what preceded them.

In the opening part of his interview, Yuriy Zhukov observed that the recent visit to Czechoslovakia of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev became a big political event and provoked considerable international reaction. At the end of that visit, a joint statement was adopted which again confirmed the firm resolve of both countries and parties to further develop and strengthen our militant friendship.

This is especially important now, when the communications media of the capitalist world, in connection with the approaching 10th anniversary of the attempt to stage a counter-revolutionary coup in Czechoslovakia, are once again trying to question the sincerity of our relations, undermine friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and bring about a rupture of the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Bourgeois propaganda is doing its utmost in trying to interpret events in such a way as if, on that memorable [patmatny] 21st of August, Warsaw Pact troops forcibly invaded Czechoslovak territory, thus preventing the building of the so-called socialism with a human face.

However, as Yuriy Zhukov recalls, the reality of those days and the subsequent analysis of events, correctly and fundamentally elaborated in the document of the CPCZ Central Committee "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development," unquestionably bears out that, in the period of 1968-69, one of the sharpest class battles between real socialism and the joint forces of internal and international reaction took place in Czechoslovakia. From the (?intensification) of the crisis in the country and the party, it was increasingly apparent that it was the result of a well-thought-out plan of the capitalist powers, by way of gross interference in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia, with the help of their communications media and other various means, including a direct armed aggression, intended to detach Czechoslovakia from the socialist community and to set it on the path which would take it to the capitalist camp.

It must be said that the activity of the rightwing opportunist elements, who infiltrated the party and its directing bodies, played, at that time, into the hands of international imperialism in its endeavor to carry out this plan. In the period between January and August of 1968, a number of multilateral talks took place in Dresden, Moscow, Budapest, Cierna Nad Tisou and Bratislava, as well as bilateral meetings in Prague. Naturally, the fraternal parties were not indifferent to the fate of socialism in Czechoslovakia, a full member of the Warsaw Pact, the task of which is the collective defense of the gains of socialism.

This was all done with [word indistinct], without having impeded the interests of Czechoslovakia, so that those who were the leading representatives of the CPCZ at the time would convince themselves about the danger of the path upon which they had embarked.

In the course of the meeting in Cierna Nad Tisou, it was decided to hold a meeting in Bratislava of six fraternal parties. In the capital of Slovakia, on 3 August, a joint declaration was signed which said that the support, the strengthening and the defense of socialist gains are the joint internationalist duty of all socialist countries. As Yuriy Zhukov says, the complexity and contradictions of the situation in Czechoslovakia was felt especially sharply (?immediately) after the Bratislava meeting. The radio at that time broadcast the text of the declaration but, literally immediately afterward, a statement of the union of journalists was read, which, with feigned indignation and concern, said that the declaration allegedly did not reflect the aspirations of the Czechoslovak people, that it was adopted under pressure and so forth.

The situation was being aggravated and, at that time, it was surely the right solution to extend to the fraternal Czechoslovak people immediate assistance, including assistance by armed forces.

In a later part of the interview, Yuriy Zhukov, commentator for the newspaper PRAVDA, spoke about what was going on behind the scenes of the so-called Czechoslovak experiment. He recalled the words of Zbigniew Brzezinski, from his speech made on 15 June 1968 in Prague, when Brzezinski said: What we see from New York we greatly welcome, and feel that it is particularly gratifying that what is involved, in essence, is the renewal of old values in a new form, and that recent events in Czechoslovakia are the results of the ascendancy of those political forces which have already existed here."

You can imagine what capitalist circles were saying in Czechoslovakia at that time, through the mouth of Brzezinski. They were the forces that in 1938 brought the country to the shameful Munich (?tragedy). And the Czechoslovak people had finished with the so-called old values, or capitalism rather, in February 1948. The imperialist circles have, however, up to now not given up the idea, Yuriy Zhukov stresses, to have Europe as it was prior to World War II.

When the imperialist circles failed to achieve success through gross forms of direct diversion, they changed their tactics of offensive against communism. Included in their armory was the theory of the so-called quiet struggle against the socialist countries. One of its authors was the well-known defender of big capital, Prof Herman Kahn, whose teaching could be reduced to the following: Gradually [words indistinct] subversive acts against the socialist countries with the aim of bringing about, as they themselves termed it, an ideological erosion of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

That, however, was not all. There was also a long-term plan for a military strike, as Kahn openly admitted in the Autumn of 1968 in the American Journal FORTUNE. [sentence indistinct] What was planned was a quiet counterrevolution: the replacement of the socialist system by the capitalist, behind the facade of the so-called socialism with a human face. This was, however, far from all.

Another part of the plan was to overthrow the leadership of the party and government in the Polish People's Republic, and also planned was an escalation of subversive activity against other socialist countries, initially against the GDR.

And finally, as the logical, final culmination of the plan, Mr Kahn stressed that the weakening of the Warsaw Pact, together with the strengthening of West Germany, could one fine day culminate with an attack on the Soviet Union by West Germany, with the support of the United States.

As you can see, Yuriy Zhukov continued, everything then would have returned to the old grooves. The Czechoslovak action was merely the first step in the unleashing of a new world war. When the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, came to the help of the fraternal socialist people and the plans of the imperialists collapsed, Herman Kahn began to reexamine what had been done and drew lessons for the future. He declared that a number of American specialists up to then had failed to fully appreciate the capability of the leadership of the socialist countries to take resolute action in defense of their interests, and that they had committed the incredible act of failure to take fully into account the steadfastness of the nerves and resolution of the Russians.

As the saying goes, what is true is true, noted Yuriy Zhukov. We nave steadfast nerves, and the nations of the socialist countries do not need to borrow resolution to put up resistance at any time against anyone who attacks the unity of our community.

The internationalist assistance rendered to Socialist Czechoslovakia by the socialist countries in August 1968 is convincing proof of this.

At the close of the NOVOSTI interview with Yuriy Zhukov, carried by RUDE PRAVO today, this important Soviet publicist and political commentator for the newspaper PRAVDA stresses that, in looking at the events of 10 years ago, one has to say boldly that the Czechoslovak people have (?honorably) and with dignity overcome all trials and have come out with an even greater cohesion and steadfastness, ready to achieve great new successes in economy, science and culture.

ROLE OF ZIONISM IN 1968 EVENTS CONSIDERED

AU081308Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[DUSAN HARUSTIAK article: "They Miscalculated"]

[Excerpts] They felt sure and they were far too self-confident. They did not draw a lesson from history. They based their self-confidence on their unbounded hatred of socialism, of all working people and of all that is progressive and rational. They brandished phrases and slogans about freedom and democracy, and they never forgot to "stress" "patriotic feelings," "personal honor" and "integrity"....

They were or are the paid agents of international monopolies and of Zionism, as the presently most reactionary and influential branch of imperialism. They never had anything in common with the interests of our working people. For a Judas' pay--financed by the imperialist espionage centrals such as the American CIA, the British CIC or a number of other special organizations--they were betraying our people.

It is natural that not only international Zionism but also Israeli Zionism, the Vatican and several other anticommunist centrals had their "iron in the fire." For years, even decades, they lived on the financial resources supplied, as "the coin of treason," by their breadgivers. [paragraph continues]

It was the breadgivers who worked out "the strategy of political liberation," which speculated with the defeat of socialism--although no longer by means of a frontal attack as in the times of Dulles' cold war, but by causing socialism to disintegrate and by "building bridges" to transport anticommunist ideology to the socialist states. The banners of Zionism and revisionism even welcomed this. The aces in this game played by international reaction and, above all, by Zionism, through "a process of revival"--by which, however, they meant the liquidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia, wrenching the CSSR out of the Warsaw Pact and destruction of the entire world socialist community--were "cadres" such as Jiri Pelikan, Ludek Pachman, the "ideologue" Zdenek Mlynar, the "professors" Ota Sik and Jiri Hajek, and "great writers" such as Eduard Goldstuecker, Arnost Lustig and many others. But they were n t alone. An extensive machinery, located in various "scientific institutes" in the Western world--especially in the United States and in the FRG--was involved. These and other institutes and institutions--very similar to those aforementioned as far as their goals are concerned--cooperate closely with the centrals which coordinate anticommunist propaganda and ideological diversion aimed against socialism. Zionism, as the "major shareholder," and its capital are ever-present in these institutions.

It is characteristic that as early as 1967 the Tel Aviv paper HA'ARETZ wrote that Zionism has enormous possibilities for palpably striking at socialism in the countries of Eastern Europe. This involved, above all, Czechoslovakia. The London correspondent of this paper, hiding behind the pseudonym Alef Shin, recommended that difficulties be called forth in the socialist community by evoking extreme nationalistic and chauvinistic passions, with the assistance of the mass information media--mainly the radio, television and the daily press. By Zionism, they meant the imperium of international monopolies. They were sending the "most seasoned" agents to our country, disguised as tourists holding the passports of various European countries, agents who worked for high pay. There is evidence that in a number of cases people worked here as diversionists who had been recruited by the Israeli espionage organization Shin Bet. The CIA either knew about this or was directly giving the orders.

It has become almost officially known that the costs of preparing the operation connected with the liquidation of socialism in the CSSR were estimated at approximately $400 million. There is evidence that apart from American and West German "societies," the Zionist organizations had the largest share in financing these actions. It is known that, for instance, the Austrian press magnate, Molden, supplied E. Goldstuecker, Antonin Liehm, Oto Sik, Ludvik Vaculik and others with large sums of money. It was one of the channels through which financial aid for counterrevolutionary forces flowed in. What the Zionists wanted most was that those they financed break the CPCZ and set at loggerheads the members of the workers class and members of the class of cooperative farmers. They invested great hopes in youth, especially in students. They misused the political immaturity of the young people and attacked--using demagogic slogans--the state and social system of the CSSR.

BOURGEOIS FORMS OF SOCIALISM ASSESSED, CRITICIZED

AU041608Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Article by academician Radovan Richta: "The Values and Aims of Developed Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The True Path of Freedom

Both the existence and the revolutionary, dynamic development of socialism have already introduced so many changes into the present development of the entire world that any attempt to explain any basic process of our times, or to solve any large problem of the present or future, is doomed if it fails to take into account the reality and the theory of socialism.

The communist party's indispensable, epoch-making mission in socialist society lies exactly in the fact that the party is shaping the workers class and working people as the basic subject of socialist society and that, in directing the development of their activities, in changing the entire sum total of objective living conditions and the people's self-transformation, it is setting into motion--for the first time in history--the comprehensive management of social processes, in which actual results increasingly approach the envisaged, planned targets. The successful progress in this direction today determines not only the entire building of developed socialism, not only the entire further development of socialist democracy and the actual implementation of socialist humanism, but also--and to a considerable extent--the solution of vital questions concerning contemporary mankind; above all, it determines the solution of the great and vexing question: Will the development of our present civilization really continue in the direction corresponding to the aims set by the people's masses--or will the forces of the old world assert themselves over the people's masses, leaving mankind to the mercy of dangers that cannot be envisaged?

The basic trend in solving the problems encountered by socialism in the present phase lies precisely in the complete development and implementation of the actual substance of socialism, in building the advanced socialist society, in which the "reorganization of the sum total of social relations has been carried out in keeping with the typical internal principles of socialism" (L. I. Brezhnev, Historic Landmark on the Road Toward Communism, RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA, 24 November 1977). This important scientific conclusion, with which the CPSU's Leninist leadership, as well as the leaderships of other communist and workers parties, have enriched the theory of Marxism-Leninism during the last decade, is in essence a revolutionary appeal of epoch-making significance.

The Tragicomedy of the "Alternatives of Socialism"

Faced with this fact, we can understand why the bourgeois part of the world has been foisting on the socialist countries and the communist movement--today and everyday, during the whole of the last decade, and with great persistence--proposals to base the further development of socialism not on its own foundations and on means typical of it, but on the application of various forms, instruments and products of the capitalist society--such as the "human right" of private ownership of the means of production, universal venality in the arbitrary play of market relations, various managerial business methods which work to the detriment of the working people, the "democratic" facade of political pluralism and of parliamentary battles, the fraudulent "social" systems of so-called "participation" and "human relations," the freedom of ideological and psychological manipulation of people who have been commercialized by the information media, all the way to humbug advertising and so forth.

It is far less understandable that all these various bourgeois phenomena are being taken up by people calling themselves socialists, and sometimes even communists; they are foisting these phenomena on socialism as models: In doing so, they create the impression that using these phenomena would be the basis of some kind of "alternative" road of socialism, one that is even "better," "easier" and "more accessible," as they say, one able to avoid the difficulties of socialist construction and the none-too-easy shaping of socialist relations, of socialist life, of socialist man. They say that the "leap into the kingdom of freedom" which the communists had been fighting for a whole century and had, with its pathos, laid the foundations for a whole new avant garde cultural tradition, and which is now being executed through long-term diligent reorganizing and management activities of the Leninist party, the workers class and the working people in building the advanced socialist society, that this "leap" can be effected very easily and simply if the socialist countries replace the solutions stemming from the very substance of socialism by bourgeois projects, if they proclaim "freedom" to attack the party of the workers class and the "right" to destroy the life-giving sources of socialism, and so forth.

Such is the general "logic" of contemporary revisionism, regardless of whether it calls itself "democratic socialism" or "humane socialism," "Eurocommunism" or something else; essentially, it is based on the same recipe: to solve questions posed by socialism with the aid of bourgeois answers. It is truly tragicomical that even today, after all the experience of the past decade, they continue to connect this approach with some "different," "better," "more attractive" alternative of socialism, with its new, "progressive" variant, a modernized model and so forth.

Certainly, as Lenin so often pointed out, it is in keeping with the traditions of socialism to learn from the enemy. The only thing is that Lenin stressed, at the same time, that this learning must on no account turn into adoption of the bourgeois substance in place of the socialist; that is why he regarded as imperative the critical analysis and the class analysis of any phenomenon that should serve as a source of knowledge and as a tool to be implemented. Moreover, he envisaged use of this method solely for the benefit of socialist values and aims.

For the moment, let us remain in the area of theoretical reflection. In the first place, it is absolutely ridiculous to expect the utilization of the means and forms, which capitalism has used for centuries to enforce its class domination and which always completely failed in every respect and swindled those working people who relied on them, to contribute to solving the great new problems of the purposeful management of the reorganization of society and the building of the new, communist civilization by and for the working people's masses. And second, it makes much more sense to expect the implementation of elements taken over from the bourgeois system to start to break down the internal unity of the socialist system, destroy the force of the ideas of socialism and immobilize its internal resources; to expect it to weaken the activity of the basic subjective forces of socialist construction and to make the purposeful management of this construction impossible. Any serious theoretical analysis must show that what the West is now daily offering socialism is not a "different," or "better" road for the development of socialism, but a process leading to the gradual disintegration of the socialist system. That is also why the result cannot be a "different" or "better" socialism, but merely a counterrevolution.

We can encounter manifestations of this logic at every step: With truly revisionist fervor, Mr J. Ellenstein preaches to the French communists that the socialist countries represent merely a "most imperfect socialism," and even a kind of "anti-model" of socialism (LE MONDE, 13-15 April 1978), since they do not swear by the bourgeois political forms in the spirit of the campaign for "freedoms and human rights", and refuse to base the further advance of socialism on them. Should he want to recognize the truth about his positions, Mr Ellenstein need only look around him: he would see that he is being backed by Professor A. Touraine, who regards such revisionist gabbling as part of the process by which "the communist tree has been gradually losing its foliage these 10 years" and which, he says, will generally lead to a "disintegration of the communist model" (NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR on 22 May 1978). And behind Professor Touraine there waits the open imperialist reaction, which regards his self-appointed burial of communism merely as a "defoliation" and "disintegration" of bourgeois democracy. Such are the laws of class struggles in our epoch.

The theoretical constructions concerning a "different," "better," "more democratic," "more humane" socialism and so forth, speculating with bringing various bourgeois economic, political and ideological forms and institutions to life in the socialist countries, frequently refer to Czechoslovakia nowadays: At a distance of several years a sort of myth has been formed in the West as if--during the time of the social crisis and, above all, at the end of the sixties--there actually was or, at least, there was on the rise a real, practical example of such a "different" socialism which only had to be completed somewhat in order to be able to serve as an example for all and thus easily solve the great complicated problems of our times.

The experience our country underwent in the period of the social crisis is, however, too bitter for us to let anyone doubt that such a myth is actually the opposite of the truth.

The Program of the Destruction of Socialism and the Program of Its Development

But people who wallow in the bourgeois way of thinking will never understand that what the majority of the working people in our socialist country really desired in the complicated conditions of the sixties was a further substantial intensification and development of the building of socialism on its own foundations, which the existing leadership was not capable of carrying out. The rightwing stream which was gradually gaining control of the leading positions did not, however, realize these justified longings and did virtually nothing that would solve in the long-run the problems of developing socialism and provide socialism with more strength and dynamics, or that would even create the prerequisites to which future measures might contribute. The economic, political and ideological measures that were adopted instead, under the slogan of "reviving socialism" and based on the revisionist concept of using bourgeois forms, only led to a disintegration and paralysis of the socialist foundations of the country's life--so that in the end no one was capable of actually safeguarding the socialist orientation of life.

The majority of such practical steps was then presented not as the development of socialism but as the "inevitable concessions" to the opponent's pressure. The declaration of pseudosocialist slogans about "improving" socialism only served "to disrupt the party and the socialist society and conceal their true goals" (G. Husak, selected speeches, Prague 1972, p 231). Behind the right wing, which spoke about socialism and rejected "only" its real form in the USSR, its "Soviet model," stood--full of expectations--the bourgeois exponents desiring revenge for their defeat in February, and behind them the openly reactionary imperialist centers, which were preparing a bloodbath of the Chile type for the socialist forces in our country.

If the CSSR events in 1968 are a testimony of anything, it is only of the fact that revisionist attempts of a "different," "more democratic" and "humane" socialism, with the assistance of bourgeois economic, political and ideological forms, "finally result in a rejection and denial of socialism as such." (lessons from the critical development in the party and society after the 15th CPCZ Congress, 1974, p 29).

The immediate practical consequence of realizing these attempts is merely that socialism loses its footing and the realistic ability to defend itself. At one time these pleasing slogans succeeded in confusing many people, but today, after the experience of the past decade, no one who is really concerned about the fate of socialism can take this lesson of history lightly. It will always remain the great historic merit of the new CPCZ leadership, headed by Comrade G. Husak, that it did not let itself be distracted by the hostile campaign organized against it and that it found the true solution for further developing socialism in the only area where it was possible and correct to look for it--in continuing to develop socialism on its own principles, using its own life-giving sources and in firm connection with the real socialist forces, above all with the Soviet Union--that is, in the program of developing advanced socialism as set by the 14th CPCZ Congress.

The new leadership thus also eliminated the causes of the working people's one-time justified dissatisfaction, which the counterrevolutionary forces were feeding on--above all, the weakness of the program of the former leadership--and laid foundations for the long-term planned perspective of our country's socialist development. (paragraph continues)

Instead of bringing about various bourgeois economic practices, based on competition for profits and universal venality, it focused its attention on developing socialist relationships, mutual cooperation by all, reward based on work performed, work purged of various petit bourgeois elements.

Instead of concessions to various "pluralistic" forms of bourgeois class domination over the working people, the genuine development of the masses' democratic initiative came to the fore. Instead of cheap phrases, copied from Masaryk's "humanitarian ideals," the true socialist solicitude for the working man, corresponding to the degree of resources created and based on development of the working man's creative forces, made its appearance.

It was thus possible to realize within a relatively short period of time many steps that moved socialist construction forward substantially and which--in more than one case--the working people in our country had awaited in the preceding decade. Most valuable and important is the fact that the party's orientation toward socialist construction has fully restored and further consolidated confidence in the values of socialism itself, in the strength of Marxism-Leninism, in the ability of the communist party, the workers class and the working people to solve even the most difficult problems connected with the purposeful creation of advanced socialist society--fully "manageable" for the benefit of the people--and with Czechoslovakia's participation in the pioneer effort of the socialist community to pave the way to a new, communist civilization.

Thus the ground has again been prepared in our country for the development of genuinely creative Marxist-Leninist thinking, for the true theoretic inquiry that would be capable of scientifically solving new questions, a kind of thinking that need not claim its "freshness," "critical nature" and "freedom" because its novelty is based in the very findings it contributes, its critical nature is documented by how truthfully it helps the party and the socialist society to transform contemporary reality in the spirit of the ideas of socialism, and because its freedom finds manifestation in the fact that the working people accept it as the liberating act of knowledge making possible the purposeful organization of their own lives.

Z. Nejedly, S.K. Neumann and other leading thinkers more than once noted the deep hostility of the old social-democratic revisionism toward genuinely creative thinking. How few new and truly great works of theory, science and culture have grown on its soil. Again and again they were finding the causes of this phenomenon in its own internal disunity, in the rifts and lack of principles that turn all efforts at thinking into a sterile eclectic gruel [jalova ekleckticka kasa], which needs an external pump to supply the semblance of great ideas or which results in mediocre pragmatism, preventing the true upsurge and development of creative thinking. This is so because social-democratic revisionism is not underlaid with the great and internally consistent goals of socialism, and because it is not connected with the pathos of the practical, creative effort arising from our epoch's fundamental subjective forces. Practice has shown that these law-governed characteristics also apply fully to contemporary revisionism.

Whenever we look back at the intellectual and cultural development of Czechoslovakia, we note with striking exactitude that all the beautiful tradition of creative Leninist thinking which has grown in our country since the time of Gottwald, that all the ideological and cultural wealth which was passed down to us and upon which we are resting today, has always emerged from the deep internal unity of the goals of socialism and from the principled battle--conducted with all the heart--for realizing them. From here also stems our warm relationship with the USSR.

The program of building advanced socialism, adopted on the basis of the new party leadership's effort and resting on the further formation of socialist life and its own sources, has opened new prospects to our Marxist-Leninist theory.

Historically New Tasks of Socialism

Naturally, the advance of socialism toward new, previously unknown forms of life of "man" and society is not easy and will never be without problems. It will always encounter new questions and each resolved task will become the point of departure for a number of further urgent tasks. In elaborating the long-range prospects for the further construction of advanced socialism, the 15th CPCZ Congress analyzed several problems whose urgency is felt by the working people; problems that are of fundamental importance for further socialist development as well as for the solution of the great contemporary issues. What is involved here is, above all, the comprehensive, planned management of social processes based on the development of creative human activities that are no longer bound up with satisfying the most essential vital needs and that cannot be forced by the external pressure of profit (for some) and poverty (for others), as they used to be under capitalism. The purpose of these creative human activities already stems from the higher need to form relations among the people, from their mutual cooperation, from the need of development of all the working people. New problems of socioeconomic management and planning are emerging here which are characteristic of socialism and which have not been solved anywhere else in the world: how to develop the functions of science in society and how to steer the scientific, technical revolution in order to achieve the social objectives of socialism? How to give priority to and strengthen precisely those forms of life that contain the greatest values from the viewpoint of the development of man, himself, and so forth. Along with this, political forms have begun to stir which are connected with solving tasks that in capitalism cannot even be set; for instance, tasks connected with insuring the working people's decisionmaking in all spheres of the construction of socialist life, including the entire national economy, and with the shaping of socialist personality on a mass scale--as a comprehensively developed personality which fully understands its social position, asserts its social rights and also carries out its social responsibility; a personality capable of developing its creative energy, transforming and elevating itself to the historical level of the decisive subjective forces of our epoch.

People who are facing these tasks realize they may be tempted to laugh when they hear how the various representatives of the bourgeoisie in the West, followed by revisionists of all hues, repeat their old song ad nauseam, as if all the problems Socialist Czechoslovakia encounters spring only from the fact that our country resolutely rejected recipes for the transplantation of bourgeois forms of "freedom" and "democracy", under the heading of "another" of "better" socialism, and that it set against them a scientifically-based concept of building an advanced socialist society as the only one really capable of coping with the great contemporary tasks.

There is, perhaps, only one respect in which these voices could be right: if our country had accepted the recipes foisted upon it (and had not found help from its friends and allies), socialism in Czechoslovakia really would not have any problems because it would no longer exist.

But in contemporary conditions and at the present level of socialist construction, could our working people achieve anything as far as the development of socialist production relations, mutual cooperation and reward according to work with the aid of the "free" competition system and the "freest of all" universal venality that they recommend so much to us? Could those various "democratic" systems of the bourgeois election tug-of-war that serve to make the working people angry and so forth perhaps tell us anything about strengthening the really democratic social initiative of working people who are managers of their country, or about the mass working heroism of the socialist people? [paragraph continues]

Could the "freedom" of some sort of a bourgeoisie to "democratically" agitate--on television for instance--against socialism perhaps offer anything to the citizens of a socialist country who are solving in a practical manner the question of how to insure, for all conditions, the development of a human being and how to open the way to that human being in the people's everyday activity? After all, for a huge majority of the working people all this would necessarily be only an unbearable curtailment of their freedom and democratic rights.

The level of the practical and theoretical tasks in the building of an advanced socialist society which the Czechoslovak people are solving today under the guidance of their communist party, just as in the USSR and the other socialist countries, a long time ago went beyond the horizons of the problems in which the reality of the capitalist states and the ideas of bourgeois ideologues and their helpers move.

The certainties of life and the hopes of the Czechoslovak people are today based on a much higher degree of historical development: they are based on the values and goals of advanced socialism.

JAKES VISITS EAST BOHEMIA TO OBSERVE HARVEST

LD090652Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited East Bohemian farmers to follow the progress of the harvest. In the Hradec Kralove, Pardubice and Usti Nad Orlici districts he was briefed about the comprehensive system of crop harvesting and about the handling and storage of grain--especially that destined for the food industry and for the consumption of the population.

STATISTICS ON 1977 CRIME IN SLOVAKIA CITED

AU081347Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[E. Ivancik article: "To Strengthen Respect of Man for Man; Consistently and Purposefully Against the Causes of Violent Criminal Acts"]

[Summary] Although most citizens abide by the rules of socialist coexistence, there are also people who break the laws. Their number is not negligible. Last year, 4,801 persons in the Slovak Socialist Republic committed violent acts resulting in injury to another citizen. A total of 956 persons caused serious injuries and 90 caused someone else's death. Of them, 52 committed murder. Whereas there has been a slight decrease in the number of criminal acts against life and limb compared to the 1971-75 period, the number of robberies is growing. In 1977, some 458 persons in Slovakia were prosecuted for committing robbery, which is 14 more than in 1976.

Both violent criminal acts and robberies are often committed by young people; of those prosecuted for committing crimes against life and limb in 1977, 50 percent were younger than 25. The share of the under-25 age group in robberies is as much as 84 percent. This is a sign that we do not devote sufficient attention to educating the young generation toward cultivating respect for human beings and their natural rights.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRANIAN OFFICIAL

LD082330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Klaus Willerding and director general in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Iraj Pezeshkzad, met in Berlin today and signed a plan for cultural cooperation between the two governments for the 1978-1980 period. The two sides stressed that implementation of the provisions contained in the plan will make a contribution to the development of relations between the GDR and Iran.

DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA FOR PRESIDENTIAL INVESTITURE

AU081035Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text] A GDR state delegation under the leadership of Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Colombia on Saturday. The delegation, which is in Bogota at the invitation of the Colombian Government for the investiture of the new president, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre and by other Colombian personalities. A first friendly talk with Foreign Minister Aguirre took place after the welcome.

HEAVY RAINS, HURRICANE-FORCE SQUALLS REPORTED

LD081936Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prolonged heavy rainfall accompanied by hurricane-force squalls caused extensive delays in transportation and industry in many parts of the GDR today. In the capital, Berlin, the fire brigade had answered 120 calls by 1530 today, mainly to pump water out of cellars and storerooms. Large pools of water formed at the Alexanderplatz, in Lichtenberg borough and elsewhere. Water in cable shafts caused temporary breakdowns in Berlin's power supply. In Cottbus Bezirk, the fire brigades are working nonstop to give urgently needed assistance to public health institutions, schools and factories. Hardest hit were Hoyerswerda and Senftenberg Kreise. The unusual downpours considerably hampered production at open-cast workings of the lignite industry. The worst affected workings were Welzow Sued and (?Losa) in Cottbus and Profen Nord in Halle Bezirke, where production was stopped for a time. The miners, who are being assisted in their hard job by helpers from the administration, are making every effort to repair the damage as quickly as possible.

The prolonged rainfall has also affected production in some enterprises of the chemical industry; for example, at Espenhain and Boehlen. All building cranes on the 21 [word indistinct] construction sites of the Cottbus house, and building materials have been moved to dry places in order to prevent major losses.

The water levels of some rivers in the GDR have risen noticeably. On the Spree, the Weisse and Schwarze Elster, the Mulde and Chemnitz rivers, the water has reached flood level. Officials of the water economy keep a constant check on the flood protection installation. In danger areas, the riverbanks are being raised and water courses cleared of obstacles. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, air traffic was affected. Uprooted trees temporarily held up rail traffic on the Dresden-Berlin and Leipzig-Dresden lines. A hurricane with speeds of up to 144 KM per hour raged over the Fichtelberg.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

LD0809O2Y Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8. (MTI)--At the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Isidoro Malmierca, the foreign minister of the Cuban Republic, arrived for an official, friendly visit in Budapest on Tuesday, August 8th.

Begins Talks With Puja

LD0823?8Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Cuban talks at the foreign ministers level have begun in Budapest. Frigyes Puja and Isodoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli briefed each other on the internal state of their countries, reviewed the state of Hungarian-Cuban relations and held an exchange of views on international issues.

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA

Ovari Welcomes Delegation

LD0813?8Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The Hungarian delegation which attended the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana returned to Budapest this morning. The delegation was welcomed by Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee:

[Ovari--begin recording] "We are celebrating together the fact that you have successfully accomplished your task. You have returned to your homeland, to your families, friends and colleagues, rich in experiences, in the knowledge of work honestly performed and in good health. We can already draw the most important conclusion that the festival achieved its aim. This magnificent meeting of the progressive and peace-loving young people of the world has strengthened friendship among the people and solidarity for the forces struggling for social progress, national independence and the protection of world peace.

"The festival provided a graphic answer to the question of the nature of the outstanding young people of the world at present and also what desires, intentions and efforts guide their thoughts and deeds. We could see and experience the manifestations of sincere and open happiness and explosive cheerfulness in their deep human sentiments as well as the hallmarks of political maturity seen in responsible thinking, readiness for action, caution and enthusiasm.

"The festival has shown that the participants and the millions standing behind them know and understand that the way in which the destiny of mankind is changing now and in the decades to come increasingly depends on them. They are well acquainted with their role and their tasks in the present world and, in addition to their will and determination, they also have the strength to take their part in the work for the struggle and responsibility both in the present and even more in the future.

"Your strength is multiplied by your unity; your intention is made more valuable by your friendship; your will is reinforced by your solidarity and your determination is increased by your sense of responsibility." [end recording]

Marothy Reports Success

LD090834Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The Hungarian delegation which attended the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana returned to Budapest this morning.

Dr Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, reported on the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana to the presidency welcoming the delegation.

[Marothy--begin recording] "We participated in a splendid experience, but it is an inexpressible joy to step onto the soil of our homeland again, to be among our loved ones, friends and comrades.

"Some 2 weeks ago we undertook to represent our country and the policy of our party to the best of our ability at the mass assembly of world youth in Havana, and to take an active part in the festival. On returning home I can report that our delegation has fulfilled its assignment: We were present at every important event of the festival, we worked diligently to make the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students a success. It was a secure, good feeling to be the representative of the Socialist Hungarian People's Republic even among the sons of many nations and to represent the policy of the MSZMP." [end recording]

Miklos Ovari then welcomed the delegation and spoke of youth who realize that the fate of mankind depends on them.

GYENES, DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN CELEBRATIONS

LD081230Y Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and government delegation, which was in Cuba to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks, returned to Budapest from Havana on Tuesday. The delegation was headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP CC, and Pal Racz, Hungarian foreign under secretary. Also present were leading officials of the Cuban Embassy in Hungary.

NIGERIAN FINANCE COMMISSIONER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD090031Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nigerian Commissioner for Finance Oluleye has arrived in Budapest at the invitation of Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade. Upon his arrival, Oluleye said that economic contacts between Hungary and Nigeria have developed at a fast pace. He said Nigeria wishes to purchase from Hungary a lamp factory and textile industry equipment during the coming year. Negotiations are also under way to cover the purchase of river boats and harbor equipment.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING

LD081910Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)--MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary Tuesday about the Belgrade session of the non-aligned countries' foreign ministers whose task was to prepare the summit conference to be held in Havana.

"After all, Havana will be the venue of the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned nations to be held in 1979. The use of the phrase 'after all' is justified by the abortive anti-Cuban campaign conducted by Western papers before the session and continued by certain non-aligned states' delegates in Belgrade with a view to getting the Caribbean country expelled from the neutrals' movement and to depriving it of the right to host the summit.

The most vocal in this respect were the delegates of Egypt and Somalia. They argued that Havana has been 'making armed intervention in Africa' and is 'representing Soviet interests' through its policies. By 'intervention' they primarily meant the internationalist help to Angola and Ethiopia for fighting back external aggression against them.

As far as the 'representation of Soviet interests' is concerned, obviously they held unpleasant that Cuba concurs with Soviet peace policy pursued in the interest of detente and disarmament and like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it supports movements and governments fighting for national independence and sovereignty. The argument is self-contradictory because it seeks to outcast Cuba for its 'crime' of active anti-imperialist solidarity with other non-aligned countries. Besides, the argument is not original, for apparently it is a repetition of the charges conceived in the West, particularly in the United States.

Similarly, another attempt, this time inspired by Peking, was experienced at the session to isolate Vietnam which enjoys great prestige in the movement.

The unsuccessful move was made by Cambodia. Belgrade did not miss the ever green topic of debate on the relations between the developing and developed countries. As ever, this time too the conflicting motive of the discussion rose its head: The view that equalizes the former colonial and now developed countries and the socialist states. The equalization seeks to fix responsibility in equal proportion on them for the economic backwardness of developing nations. This view goes to the extent of saying that rich capitalist and socialist countries have 'joined hands' at the cost of poor developing ones."

The commentary goes on to state: "Although these seem to be independent phenomena, yet they form parts of the same manoeuvre whose aim is to divide the countries of the movement according to their political orientation."

Finally, the article establishes: "The attempts at creating disunity did not succeed in Belgrade. It was proved that most of the non-aligned countries could rise above their divergences and conflicts and consider the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid as one of their most important tasks. The session ratified Havana's right to hold the 1979 summit and preserved unity of the movement. This is a success of the member-countries with rational thinking. This will serve the good of the entire movement."

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATS INVOLVED IN SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT

LD081654Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] "Two Austrian diplomats have been involved in a tragic car accident at Magyarcsanad. Lukas Beroldingen, head of the department for general presidential and protocol affairs in the presidium of the office of the federal chancellor, has lost his life. Franz Wunderbaldinger, Austrian ambassador to Bucharest, was taken to the hospital with serious injuries."

The two diplomats were heading for Austria. At Magyarcsanad, they were passing illegally and collided with a horse and cart on the other side of the road.

"The Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed its sympathy to the Austrian Embassy in Budapest."

BRIEFS

AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN--Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the World Federation of Hungarians, an 18-member delegation of leading American businessmen has arrived in Budapest. Hungarian economists briefed the visitors Monday morning at the chamber about Hungary's economic life as well as about the possibilities opening up for the development of the Hungarian-American economic relations following the trade agreement between the two countries. Also present at the meeting were Janos Bartha, department head at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and Philip M. Kaiser, U.S. ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD]

ENERGY TALKS WITH USSR--Hungarian-Soviet negotiations on energy took place in Budapest. Minister of Heavy Industry Pal Simon and Petr Neporozhniy, Soviet minister of power and electrification, talked about the work on the Albertirsa-Vinnitsa 750 kilovolt power cable and the installation for production of the first machine unit of the Paks atomic power plant, and defined the rhythm of delivery of Soviet equipment. The Soviet minister then looked at the sub-station at Albertirsa and also visited the construction site at the Paks atomic power plant. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD]

CARDINALS WYSZYNSKI, WOJTYLA TO PARTICIPATE IN POPE'S FUNERAL

LD081902Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] In connection with the death of Pope Paul VI, the Polish episcopate has published a statement expressing deep sadness. It stresses Pope Paul's great services to the church, his authority throughout the world and in particular his activity in the sphere of defending peace. The statement points out Pope Paul's positive attitude toward Poland and points in particular to the important role which he played in the final settlement of the status of the church organization in the northern and western territories of Poland. The statement also points to the important role he played in establishing permanent contacts between the Holy See and Poland.

At the same time a communique has been published by the press office of the Polish episcopate's secretariat which reports that Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, and Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, the metropolitan archbishop of Krakow, will depart in the near future to take part in the Pope's funeral in Rome together with an accompanying delegation. Because they will have to take part in the Vatican conclave, the cardinals will stay in Rome for some time.

PRESS REVIEWS RESULTS OF HAVANA WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD081904Y Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, 8 Aug PAP--(By PAP correspondents Adolf Reut and Ryszard Rymaszewski)

The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, held in Havana from July 28 to August 5, was an event of great significance for youth and students movements and a political forum whose problematique reached far beyond solely youth matters.

The youth taking part in the festival represented progressive forces and social milieus as well as various political orientations. Over the nine days of the festival, delegates from the socialist countries, representatives of youth from the developing countries and from capitalist states, exchanged views and experiences. On numerous issues such as the struggle for peace and detente and curbing the arms race, struggle against social injustice, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment as well as that for creating a new economic order, the delegates came to joint conclusions which were given due place in the final appeal issued at the end of the festival. At the same time, different tendencies were noted resulting from differences in outlooks, political systems and specific political interests.

Discussions held at the five festival political centres brought particularly rich results.

The Polish 450-member-strong delegation was very active throughout the festival and greatly contributed to the discussion presenting numerous proposals--17 Polish delegates took the floor at the forum on international students [word indistinct] centre. Poles also participated in the works of all political discussion centres' presidiums and made 25 speeches there. Representatives of Polish youth had 34 bilateral meetings with young people and heads of youth organizations from other countries establishing many new contacts.

The Polish day held in Havana on August 2, was a review of the Polish contribution to the festival. Forty various events were held at the Polish club there while Polish artists performed at 14 internatical concerts.

The choir of the Szczecin higher school of technology as well as other Polish ensembles and solists gave 5 to 6 performances a day. The Polish cultural information centre and events organized aboard the pathfinders' yacht Zawisza Czarny also enjoyed great popularity among participants in the festival.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Reports

LD072222Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

["Havana Festival: Unity, Struggle, Prospects"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug, PAP--The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH writes about the recent gathering of world youth in Havana: Doubtless, the [words indistinct] youth and students has become in every sense an event of great historical significance, which on the one hand symbolizes the favourable arrangement of peace forces in the world at present as well as the victory of the policy of peaceful coexistence, and, on the other hand lays down the strategy of the whole progressive world youth in its struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. The festival has proved that it is possible to unite the progressive youth of the world in the struggle against imperialism despite all the political, ideological and social differences existing among it. In an unanimous opinion of observers and participants in the Havana meeting, it has become the (?triumph) of the idea of the festival movement.

As far as the principal question of struggle against imperialism and for peace and friendship is concerned, participants in the festival displayed full unanimity. The discussion held during the festival allows one to draw a conclusion that progressive youth sees no other alternative to the development of social relations than socialism.

The festival has become the great success of Cuba and her achievements in the building of socialism. The great enthusiasm of the Cuban nation, its internationalist commitment to the problems of the contemporary world, direct participation in many festival events by Fidel Castro and other top ranking party and government officials, have contributed to the unique atmosphere of the festival.

Success and satisfaction are the words which best describe the effects of the Polish delegation's participation in the Havana festival. Poland coordinated the work of the discussion in the international student's centre; representatives of the Polish delegation made 17 statements and carried out 3 bilateral talks. Poles were active in all centre discussions and commissions, in the international tribunal "Youth Accuses Imperialism", and in the "Club of Young Creators" in which they presented eight, highly appraised papers.

The festival has already become an important stage in the international movement of democratic youth for it was a manifestation of the young generation's unity and strength in the anti-imperialist struggle for peace and friendship.

SENEGALESE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC TALKS IN WARSAW

LD082146Y Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug, PAP--Representatives of Poland and Senegal opened economic talks in Warsaw to evaluate the complex of trade and economic relations between both countries with particular focus on cooperation in fishing and chemical industry.

They will also map out a programme of further development of cooperation between Poland and Senegal, Poland's leading economic partner on the African Continent.

The Senegalese side is headed by the minister of plans and cooperation and the Polish party by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping [title as received] Antoni Karas.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS

LD082038Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined at today's session a report on the implementation of the housing construction plan during the first half of this year and in July. It was noted that during the first half of the year nearly 40 percent of the year's tasks were implemented in the socialized housing construction sector, which in comparison with the first half of last year means a considerable increase in commissioned living area. However, the situation continues to be difficult regarding the implementation of the housing construction plan. This requires a further concentration of efforts, mainly from the executive enterprises. It concerns **especially** those voivodships where delays in relation to the planned tasks are appearing. The greatest implementation of the tasks should take place in the voivodships of Katowice, Warsaw, Krakow, and Lodz. Yet in many voivodships good results have already been achieved over and above the tasks of the half-year plan. A considerable improvement in material supplies, especially in the sphere of finished materials, including supplies from the chemical, engineering, and metallurgical industries, is also indispensable.

The Politburo recommended that steps be taken to insure the implementation of the plan for the construction of associated projects, and chiefly for operations connected with the preparations of housing construction sites. Trends in actions aimed at a better preparation of conditions for housing construction next year were also mapped out.

The Politburo heard a report on preparations for the new school year. A generally high quality of school preparation for initial implementation of the new first grade teaching curricula has been noted. There has been a further rise in the level of teachers' education and in their pedagogical qualifications. All first grade schoolchildren have been equipped with new text books and learning aids, and the schools have been given new teaching aids for primary education. The scholastic base has been increased by new school buildings and teachers' apartments. An improvement in senior grade equipment by the addition of teaching aids, and an improvement in the supply of articles of personal use for schoolchildren in trade schools were also recommended.

A successful implementation of educational tasks in the new school year will require a further strengthening of the ideological and educational function of the school, and increased efforts of the teaching cadre, parents and social milieus for the raising of young people. The Politburo expressed appreciation to all teachers and educational workers for their contribution in the preparation of schools for the new school year and the implementation of the new teaching curricula.

In another item on the agenda the Politburo reviews a report on the winter supply of vegetables and potatoes. It was recommended that the volume of purchases and stocks of horticultural products and potatoes for the winter should be increased by trading organizations. The need to undertake adequate operations on the part of trade unions and administrative organs in order to build up an efficient supply of potatoes and vegetables for work forces and canteens was emphasized.

Attention was also given to the need to improve the storage of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and to fully exploit existing production capacities of the fruit and vegetable processing industry which will allow a better market supply of agricultural produce.

PAP REPORTS NONALINED CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL DESPITE DISCORD

LD090904Y Warsaw PAP in English 0710 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review: TRYBUNA LUDU on Nonalined Conference]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 August, PAP--In a commentary on the recent Belgrade meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, the PUWP paper TRYBUNA LUDU emphasized that the meeting was a success despite the fact that "forces hostile to the non-aligned movement, viewing it as a roadblock hampering the materialization of the political plans of imperialist circles, predicted a collapse of the movement's unity in the face of the current entangled international situation."

"It is true that several speakers accused Cuba of aiding Angola and the Ethiopian authorities and actually denied Vietnam the right to be a member of the movement in view of its membership of the family of socialist countries. These statements, however, did not start the storms that were supposed to start, did not affect the final decisions and resolutions of the conference.

"Cuba enjoys immense respect for its unyielding stance in the struggle against colonialism and for internationalist solidarity with nations fighting for independence", wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

"Vietnam is a symbol of heroic national liberation struggle for the world, and its membership of the socialist community does not contradict in any way the principles of the movement. Similarly they are not contradicted by the political and economic ties of other non-aligned countries with various capitalist organizations."

JOURNALIST DISCUSSES ECONOMIC IRREGULARITIES, PRICE-CONTROLS

LD061740Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Jacek Kalabinski and Maria Szablowska interview of journalist Jacek Maziarski on price controls in Poland--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kalabinski] There is much talk about control at present--social control and the state control of various irregularities. There are a lot of things which are controlled--the quality of goods for example. But what is the situation with price control? We have asked editor Jacek Maziarski to speak with us on this subject.

[Maziarski] Well, a new situation has occured which, generally speaking, consists of entrusting the control of prices to the amalgamations, combines and enterprises. The managers make their decisions with the assistance of their staffs. Often it happens, not always but often, that a certain percentage is added to the price. This illegal profit comes from the greediness of enterprises choosing this simpler way to increase their profits.

[Maria Szablowska] Have you any examples?

[Maziarski] Yes, a very simple one--the notorious affair some time ago involving pins produced in Pruszkow at the steel cooperative.

These pins were selling at Z16.50 a box. After a control was applied, it was stated that the price of the pins should have been Z9.50 a box. In this case, this improper benefit amounted to 70 percent of the price being illegally fixed. I would not like to generalize. This phenomenon is of limited scope. But a survey carried out last year very thoroughly examining the price system showed that among 100,000 controlled prices about 10,000 were fixed incorrectly, in varying degrees.

[Kalabinski] This means that the customer pays too much for every 10th article.

[Maziarski] For me, the main conclusion is the following: Whereas we check the quality very thoroughly and very thoroughly examine complaints, I do not think that the problem of prices is sufficiently controlled. This control is much more sluggish; for who actually controls the prices? For the central bureau for quality of goods the problem of prices is naturally a marginal one. The centers of market research and cooperation with the consumer are, after all, more or less scientific institutions. So who is finally concerned with the problem? The state commission for price control? Yes, of course. But on the other hand, the state commission approves the prices, so that in fact the controlling body controls itself. This is not the best way of controlling. I think that the main burden falls on us--as those who ought to point out discrepancies. Also, there should be a body which would more energetically deal with these problems. Here I am above all addressing the trade union control.

[Kalabinski] Yes, all right. But do you see it like that? For instance, when I go to buy pins I am offered these pins from Pruszkow at Z16.50 and I am shocked by their obviously excessively high price, could I dial some phone number, dial some six numbers, complain about it and be confident that this will elicit a reaction?

[Maziarski] Well, I do not know where one should dial in such a situation. When preparing this program I thought about it and I realized that I do not know where to complain. More complete information on this subject would be of service.

[Kalabinski] There is another aspect to it. It is not only that we are swindled by dishonest producers, but this hinders any economic development--does it not? For it is much easier to make some additional profit without effort than to streamline production and improve its quality. I do not mind paying more for a better radio set for instance, providing that it is really a better one.

[Maziarski] Yes, of course. And here we arrive at a myth, a misunderstanding which consists in this: An average customer tends to believe that it is in the interest of the state--the state with a capital "S"--to increase prices. This is not true. It is in the interest of the state to implement a rational price policy, a well-founded policy. It is certainly not in the interest of the state to prefer a simple manipulation which does not create anything but merely increased prices--instead of achieving economic or organizational progress. In fact, it is an economic hindrance and therefore the state is interested in more efficient, better control of prices.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWAPO DELEGATION 8 AUG

AU082005Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today at Neptun, RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received a SWAPO delegation composed of Ben Amathila, member of the SWAPO Executive Committee and secretary for economic affairs, and Linekela Kalenga, secretary for educational affairs, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The reception was attended by RCP Central Committee Secretary Vasile Musat.

The guests conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma, and to the Romanian people wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. They also expressed profound gratitude for the consistent support granted by the RCP, by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, by the Romanian Government and people to the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and national independence. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes received, and in turn conveyed to the SWAPO chairman and to all the Namibian liberation movement members warm greetings and wishes for new success in their national liberation struggle, and for independence and social progress.

The RCP secretary general took this opportunity to reaffirm the determination of Romania, of our party and people to further support the just cause of the Namibian people and their right to free and independent development along the path of socioeconomic progress.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations existing between the RCP and SWAPO, and their desire to intensify the cooperation and militant solidarity between Romania and the future independent Namibia, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of freedom, national independence, peace and understanding in the world.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Holds Talks With Andrei

AU082102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1978--Talks started on August 8 between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Umba-Di-Lutete, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire.

They approached questions related to the further expansion of the bilateral collaboration relations and exchanged views on some aspects of the current international situation.

Cooperation Commission Holds Session

AU082104Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1978--The third session of the joint Romanian-Zairian government commission of economic and technical cooperation took place on August 7 and 8.

The sides expressed their determination to fructify still more their possibilities of stronger development of the bilateral economic cooperation, of stepping up and diversifying the trade exchanges.

Signed at the end of the proceedings were the trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, the programme of exchanges in education, science and culture, between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire for 1978-1979, and the protocol of the third session of the joint Romanian-Zairian government commission of economic and technical cooperation.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO RECEIVES DELEGATION

AU0811352 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed the particular importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Mexico in June 1975 for the development of bilateral comprehensive relations. He said this during his reception of a Romanian delegation led by Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction. The Mexican head of state expressed satisfaction with the upward course of Romanian-Mexican relations, including education, science and culture.

DELEGATION IN COLOMBIA FOR PRESIDENTIAL INVESTITURE

AU0810452 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 7 Aug 78 p 6 AU

[Summary] Emil Bobu, vice president of the Romanian State Council, accompanied by Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bogota on Saturday to participate in the ceremonial investiture of the new Colombian president, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

SCINTEIA ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU0810552 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1978--The steady development of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation with all socialist countries has always been the central preoccupation of the foreign policy of the R.C.P. and Romanian state, an article published by SCINTEIA on August 8 points out.

After highlighting that it is an orientation on principle, an essential political option of a programme-like character, the article emphasizes that the socialist countries are called upon to strongly assert a new type of relations of full equality and equity, which should secure the peoples the freedom of deciding independently and sovereignly their own destiny, of being masters of their national riches and of using them for their progress and prosperity.

The establishment of such relations--as a new political fact, unprecedented in history--has undergone a process of elaborations, of seekings and continuous improvement. Many difficulties, erroneous points of view could be met in the development of this process, phenomena and practices alien to socialism had to be overcome. Practically speaking, it is a process of special complexity, which cannot be conceived as finished the more so as it involves states different in size, potential, economic and social development level, traditions and specific national characteristics. The experience gained, life itself requires the observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance and internationalist solidarity as fundamental principles in the relations among the socialist countries. It is on these principles that Romania firmly, immutably founds its relations with all socialist states, the Romanian party consistently acting for them to be lastingly entrenched.

The R.C.P. has considered that the strict observance of these principles, as a unitary whole, their consistent translation into life are a fundamental prerequisite for the establishment of a durable, freely consented unity, for increasing the power of attraction and prestige of socialism in the world.

Referring then to the fact that certain problems existing between various socialist countries have not been solved yet, the article goes on: Life has proved that the transition to building socialism has not meant implicitly the automatic or immediate solving of complex problems deeply rooted in the historical past. The R.C.P. also considers that differing opinions, points of view and even divergencies can appear in the development of the relations among the socialist countries, in approaching the questions of building socialism or in interpreting processes or phenomena of international life. Unfortunately, new problems have arisen of late among certain states, a series of negative evolutions have been registered, and such disputes cannot but be detrimental to socialism, diminish its power of influence in the world.

In the spirit of the consistent stand of the R.C.P. on non-immixture in internal affairs of others, the article highlights that the problems arisen are of direct concern to the respective states that, certainly, have the duty to act, to spare no effort for settling them through understandings, grounded on mutual respect, on the principles of socialism. The common character of the state system, the common materialistic-dialectical philosophy cannot hinder the occurrence of problems of differences of opinions among the socialist countries. But they offer most important premises for their just and equitable, principled settlement.

The Romanian Communist Party has consistently taken the stand that these differences should not be sources of tension, should not affect the development of relations of friendship and collaboration. The article mentions in this respect that the exposition presented by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with the central party and state active addresses an insisting call to a thorough, responsible analysis of the causes generating dissensions and disputes and to action for solving them by negotiations among the sides, with a view to consolidating solidarity and collaboration in socialist construction, in the general struggle for progress and peace in the world.

Life, the experience of the R.C.P. and Romanian state proved that this is the sole way able to secure the surmounting of every difficulty, the development of comradely relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration. It is a matter of satisfaction that, basing precisely on this principled policy, Romania has and develops good relations with absolutely all socialist countries.

In this respect, the article of SCINTEIA points to the good relations existing between Romania and the Soviet Union. The meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev play a decisive role in propelling the many-sided Romanian-Soviet collaboration, which have made most important contributions to opening ever wider prospects to the mutual relations in most varied domains.

The article further refers to the policy of developing good relations with the People's Republic of China underlined once more by the recent visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to that country, during the visits to some Asian countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Democratic Kampuchea--visit that has given a fresh and strong impetus to deepening the relations of friendship with all these countries. An outstanding contribution in this respect will also be the visit Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is to pay to Romania in the second [half] of August at the invitation of the R.C.P. and Romanian state.

The fact that, unfortunately, there are divergencies among some of these countries, very much regreted by the R.C.P., cannot be, in the conception of the R.C.P., a reason for deviating from this principled line, the article writes, laying stress on the idea that Romania does not counterpose the relations with some socialist countries to its relations with other socialist countries. Nothing could be so alien to the R.C.P. policy as such counterpositions or politicianist calculations. To go on the line of counterposing the relations with some socialist countries to the relations with others would mean to go deliberately on the line of perpetuating and deepening the divergencies, to promote a policy of scission and rely on it. By its entire foreign policy, Romania has acted tirelessly, perseveringly for understanding, rapprochement, consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries. Related to the disputes among others, the R.C.P. would not accept the position of being on the side of one socialist country against another, extending thus the sphere of and contributing to deepening the tension, but it has always been on the side of solving them comradely, setting out from what is common, fundamental in the relations among the socialist countries. It is an unflinching stand the R.C.P. pursues with unabated consistency, reaffirmed by Nicolae Ceausescu in the exposition he made at the meeting with the central party and state active, stress being laid once again on the fact that Romania, expanding continually its good relations with all the socialist states, will in no way be engaged in public polemics, in blaming one or another socialist country, on the contrary, it will do everything for the disputes to be surpassed, for solidarity to be consolidated.

AGERPRES OUTLINES GROWTH OF MERCHANT FLEET

AU071323Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/8/1978--The Navy Day was observed in Romania yesterday. This time too, it was an opportunity for bringing to the fore the important success in developing and updating sea and river trnasports.

Just as other developing countries, Romania acts consistently for increasing the participation of its fleet in the sea transport of imported and exported goods. Practically speaking, the Romanian merchant fleet was set up 12 years ago. In the 1971-1975 period, it was equipped with ships totalling 696,000 dwt, of which 85,000 dwt [are] oil tankers and ore carriers of high capacity. Three years ago, the tonnage of the Romanian merchant fleet reached 1,250,000 dwt, 2.4 times bigger than in 1978 and over eight times bigger than in 1965. In the 1976-1980 five year plan period, the fleet will be endowed with 2,200-2,407.8 ore carriers, 80-86 general goods cargoes, the capacity of the fleet reaching over 3.3 million dwt.

According to the requirements of the Romanian economy, special stress is laid on the building of high capacity ore carriers and oil tankers, as also of other specialized ships, aiming at the same time at building in the country, at a higher rate, the installations necessary for ship equipment. The biggest ship of the Romanian fleet--the "Independenta" oil tanker of 150,000 dwt, built at the Constanta shipyard--has gone on its maiden voyage this year. The second similar ship is now being built. Likewise, the ocean fishing fleet grew year by year, amounting to some 40 ships. In turn, the river fleet has reached a capacity of 429,000 dwt.

The ports and shipywards are steadily developing, keeping abreast of the effort for updating the entire fleet, the whole economy. The traffic capacity of the port of Constanta has been extended by the building of new bertns and spaces for goods storage. Simultaneously, with the building of the Danube-Black Sea canal, a new port--Constanta Sud-Agigea--will be built to secure the transfer of loads from sea-going to river-going ships. A new port will also be built at Mangalia.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO TOKYO NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

AU081850Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following message to the world conference for a complete ban of nuclear weapons and on assistance to atom bomb victims which is being held in Tokyo:

"It is with particular satisfaction that I send to the participants of your conference, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for successful work. Your conference is of special importance, as part of the international community's general efforts to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

"Regretfully, the results which we expected in this regard have still not been achieved despite all the efforts which the international community has made so far, particularly through the United Nations, to halt the arms race. This was particularly stressed at the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament at which the non-alined countries most energetically demanded that the process of real disarmament should begin as soon as possible, on the basis of previously adopted measures, and that the funds freed by disarmament measures be used for the economic rise of the developing countries. It is advantageous that the recent special session of the UN General Assembly adopted positions and decisions which could insure the desired progress in this direction.

"All peoples want scientific achievements and material and human potentials to be finally directed toward productive purposes so as to alleviate and to resolve as early as possible the accumulated economic and social problems. This is, I am convinced, now one of the most important priorities of the international community and this calls for new combined efforts of peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

"Together with other nonalined countries, Yugoslavia will continue to make consistent efforts to set in motion as soon as possible a process of real disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, in which the United Nations now plays an increased role and has an increased responsibility."

ZAGREB RADIO VIEWS BREZHNEV-CEAUSESCU MEETING IN CRIMEA

LD081957Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The communique on yesterday's meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu in the Crimea is the topic of the day in the Soviet capital. Observers note that this communique, as opposed to the communiques on recent Crimea meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and leaders of East European countries, does not criticize China's policy. With regard to the exchange of views on foreign political issues, Brezhnev and Ceausescu stressed the significance of rallying together of all peace-loving democratic forces in the struggle to achieve respect for the inalienable rights of people to freedom and independence. They also stressed their opposition to any outside interference in their internal affairs.

Many reports stress that in the talks the significance of the consolidation of the socialist community was not mentioned. This was stressed in all the communiques on the meetings held in the Crimea so far between Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries.

TANJUG REVIEWS MOSCOW KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON THIRD WORLD

LD081900Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 August (TANJUG)--The term "Third World," said to refer to developing or newly-liberated countries, is described as inadequate in the latest issue of 4 KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

There are two antagonistic social-political systems in today's world, says the Moscow party journal, adding that this implies the objective impossibility for newly-liberated states to opt for a "third direction" of sorts in their development in the same black and white terms in which it depicts social processes in the present-day world, and which actually indicate the inevitability of its bloc confrontation. [sentence as received] KOMMUNIST also describes developing countries, divided into those "following the capitalist road and those which have chosen the socialist course."

From this standpoint KOMMUNIST underlines the possibility and "need" for the polarization of these countries into those "aligned" with the world socialist system and those bowing to the capitalist system. True, the journal notes that this is a long historical process, but says the fact does not make it possible for developing or newly-liberated countries to proceed in a "third direction."

Thus the Soviet party journal maintains that these countries are bound to become polarized into capitalist and socialist, and sees them as prospective members of either of the two confronted world systems. At the same time non-alignment is actually reduced to the marginal status of "a subjective ideological and political factor: without any major influence on what in the Moscow journal's view is the fundamental alternative facing the world today; i.e., the "alignment" with either of the blocs.

SELF-MANAGING AGREEMENT SUPPORTS EXPORT INDUSTRY

LD082315Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--A self-managing agreement on the encouragement and promotion of economic relations with other countries has been adopted at an extraordinary session of the assembly of the self-managing interest community of Yugoslavia for economic relations with other countries, held at the Sava Congress Center in Novi Beograd.

The self-managing agreement envisages a sum of 4 billion dinars as a supplementary incentive to the export industry. The agreement also contains a series of corrections and amendments to existing measures with the aim of encouraging the exporting of goods on which extensive Yugoslav labor has been invested and of directing exporters to conclude more long-term deals with foreign partners. Special priority is to be given to the services sector and to regional goods exports, above all to developing countries and to the industrially developed countries of the West. However, this agreement is of a provisional nature and will be applied from 1 June until the end of this year.

With the adoption of the self-managing agreement for 1979, the building up of a new system of incentives will begin and in the next few years they will lead to a situation in which exports will represent the lasting orientation of associated labor.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

Malta's Cassar Addresses Conference

LD241624Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--Everywhere and on all occasions we should work to keep the flame bright of the nonaligned movement and promote cooperation among its members, Maltese Vice-Premier [title as received] Joseph Cassar said today in his opening statement on behalf of European non-aligned countries to the ministerial conference in Belgrade. He noted the importance of the meeting taking place in the Yugoslav capital, the venue of the first non-aligned summit in 1961.

He thanked President Tito for adding import to the conference by his attendance and for his welcoming speech, which Vice-Premier Cassar described as inspired by the ideals which gave life to the non-aligned movement.

Sri Lanka Foreign Minister's Appeal

BK271255Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Mr A.C.S. Hameed has called upon nonalined countries to make a realistic approach to the current international situation and strengthen the foundations of the movement.

At the opening of the nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade on Tuesday [25 July] Mr Hameed pointed out that member nations should use this conference to impart a new impulse toward a more purposeful and decisive course of action in reaching the objectives of the movement.

Mr Hameed told the participants that the nonalined movement is today facing one of the most challenging periods in its entire history. Never before has the need for unity been more urgent than it is today.

Sri Lanka' minister went on to explain that since the Colombo summit, the nonalinement movement has been confronted with certain developments which have posed a serious threat to our unity and solidarity.

Mr Hameed further explained that in a movement such as the nonalined, there can be impatience and frustration with the manner in which it makes and implements decisions. Decisions made by the movement are through concensus; and this is only natural, because, from the inception, the nonalined movement has been a forum, bringing together countries of diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems.

In conclusion, he reiterated that the nonalined nations are committed to a set of principles and programs of actions, developed democratically and accepted by acclamation.

Indian Minister's Address

BK271715Y Delhi ISI in English 1501 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Addressing the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade on 26 July Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the minister of external affairs, made the following statement: Mr President, 17 years ago the first summit conference of nonaligned countries was held in this beautiful and historic capital of Yugoslavia. It marked the beginnings of our great movement which has since steadily grown in strength and effectiveness.

The movement began when nonalignment was questioned from without by the aligned world. The challenge today continues from without but there is also a challenge from within to maintain our cohesion and the pursuit of our common purpose. The answer to both kinds of challenges may be that the present Belgrade assembly goes back to Belgrade 1961 for inspiration so that we can muster a new confidence and fresh vitality for the future.

At that conference the late Jawaharlal Nehru declared nonalignment as the emergence of a "moral force". He described: "Essentially nonalignment is freedom of action which is a part of independence....Nonalignment is now an integral part of the international pattern and is widely conceded to be a comprehensible and legitimate policy, particularly for the emergent Afro-Asian states."

Many of the great leaders of the nonaligned world then striding the international scene have since passed away. We are however fortunate to have the continuing guidance of one of these founding fathers, President Tito who, in his long and historic life as a freedom fighter and later as a statesman, symbolises the spirit of fearlessness and independence--which is the essence of our movement. This was his message in 1961 and with remarkable consistency this was the theme of his call to us in the inspiring address he delivered to us yesterday.

Mr President, I must first gratefully acknowledge the graciousness of the Yugoslav hospitality and meticulousness of the conference arrangements. I should also like to offer you our warm congratulations on your unanimous election as the president of this conference. Under your stewardship we are safely launched on fruitful discussions at this rather important stage in world affairs and the nonaligned movement.

We are happy to welcome Djibouti as a member of the movement. We are also glad to greet our neighbour Pakistan in our midst as a guest and we hope it will go on to detach itself from the military alliance system.

Nonalignment was born in a world locked in confrontation between the rival power blocs which were out to enforce conformity and dismissed the will to independence in international affairs as heresy. It was against heavy odds of distrust and suspicion that here in Belgrade the torch of independence, nonconformity and nonmilitarism was lit. There was a real danger that new nations were going to be disciplined into forms of military dependence or ideological subjugation. The bold assertion of our prinicples came when in the wake of the end of empires many newly independent nations felt weak and handicapped to pursue their own aspirations.

It is only when we recall the circumstances of our small beginnings that we can measure our success. Nonalignment became a fraternity which allowed flexibility and diversity. Its collective strength made it a haven for countries wanting to exercise national freedom of judgment and action. Today the movement represents two-thirds of mankind.

What has been the key to the success of our movement and its widening appeal? The central running theme has been faith in our independence and the defiant courage to reject borrowed counsels of multilateral militarism and ideological uniformity. It is worth recalling the fundamental principles which were announced here in Belgrade 17 years ago.

It was in the Belgrade declaration that we proclaimed that the existence of different social systems did not constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the stabilization of peace, provided the attempts at domination and interference in the internal affairs of nations were ruled out. We agreed then that no social or political system should be imposed by force.

In the then prevailing atmosphere of mistrust and tensions of the cold war, the Belgrade Declaration affirmed that peaceful coexistence and international cooperation was the only way to eliminate historical injustices and the economic imbalance inherited from the age of imperialism. War was categorically denounced as a crime against humanity.

We agreed then that the nonaligned countries did not wish to form a new bloc and could not be a bloc, that the noncommitted areas of the world must be extended as an indispensable course to prevent the policy of total division into blocs. It was a declaration of peace and true independence in an environment of military dependence and ideological uniformity.

Mr President, the vision of our founding fathers was prophetic. Almost the whole world today rejects the inevitability of war. The logic of coexistence and cooperation has been accepted by the protagonists of multilateral militarism.

The exercise of free judgment and independent action has come to be widely respected. It is accepted that each nation can make its own revolution or adopt its chosen method of social change and that every country has the right to take pride in its own political gospel and its own path of progress which can reflect its historical circumstances, its cultural traditions and ethos and its economic compulsions.

Today nonalignment is no longer suspect. It is accepted and respected as a factor and contribution towards peace and stability. The strength of our movement lies in its broad base and its flexibility to accommmodate different points of view while remaining united in its adherence of the basic principles. When welcoming nations who seek our association we would expect them to move on rapidly to repudiate totally the dependence of military blocs and multilateral military alliances.

No attempt either from inside or outside can weaken or deflect the movement if we remain genuinely nonaligned and faithful to the principles which were proclaimed in Belgrade.

There is some danger that the sense of elation at our success may lull us into complacency. It will be of no avail to pretend that there are no differences amongst us. We must acknowledge that intra-nonaligned conflicts have taken place and have carried the danger of our movement being dragged into the vortex of great power strategic or political rivalries.

The nonaligned countries cannot afford to remain silent spectators when dangerous tensions erupt within our ranks. We must ensure that problems among the nonaligned countries are resolved bilaterally, peacefully and without allowing external forces to take advantage of our differences. At the same time the movement should be ready to use its moral authority to help wherever possible to defuse conflicts or conciliate or offer good offices for the resolution of such conflicts. The divisive potential of such festering wounds should however not in any case be allowed to strain the unity of the movement. On its part India has scrupulously refrained from using the forum of the nonaligned movement for bilateral problems even in the moments of serious crisis in our history.

The movement is today confronted with sharp difference of opinion and interpretation concerning involvement or a dependence on outside military forces. The right of national self-defence cannot be questioned but consistent with the nonaligned philosophy we should not allow such a situation to develop which will lead to a vicious cycle of external military dependence or involvement. If we do, we may bring in the cold war by the back door having all but succeeded in rejecting it frontally.

We must realise that permanent external military dependence is bound to dilute a nation's nonalignment and independence. It should be our collective concern to strengthen the nonalignment of those of our members who felt compelled temporarily to seek external assistance.

Given the strength and moral authority of our movement we should be able to muster the confidence in order to meet the threats of external interference and domination whatever its nature.

The major concern today arises from existing or incipient problems on the Continent of Africa. But Africa has demonstrated the wisdom and capacity to tackle African problems. The Organisation of African Unity, which incidentally is the only regional or continental organisation committed by its charter to the philosophy of nonalignment, has once again at the recently concluded summit at Khartoum demonstrated its capacity to reach consensus on the major problems which confront Africa. We can do no better than lend our support to these decisions taken under the statesmanlike guidance of President Numayri.

Many of us are signatories to the five principles governing bilateral relations, the essence of which is noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, respect for the territorial integrity of our [words indistinct] nations and the mutual respect and the will to mutual cooperation and accommodation. These are not only good principles but in the end good politics. From these principles follow clearly the respect for established frontiers and the peaceful resolution of bilateral problems.

Nonalignment has been the most significant continuing factor in India's foreign policy ever since our independence. India has all along perceived nonalignment not as a negative philosophy of taking advantage of differences between the great powers, but as a commitment to positive cooperation.

We do not minimise the role and responsibility of the great powers. Through faithful adherence to genuine nonalignment we have been able to improve our bilateral relations with each of the great powers without being drawn into differences between them or getting involved in issues which exacerbate international tensions.

It is similarly with the inspiration of the nonaligned philosophy that any government after assuming office has purposefully sought to resolve old intractable problems and to build bridges of trust, understanding and cooperation with our neighbours. With reciprocal response we hope to move relentlessly forward towards a new era in which we would be able to cement this confidence and work together for mutual benefit and for regional stability instead of frittering away our precious resources on what has divided us in the past and could do so in the future. We are concerned that a determined resolve to settle national bilateral problems peacefully can release the energies for all of us. This in turn can enable our movement to play fully its positive role in facing major and critical world political and economic problems. We are pledged to fight to eliminate the last bastions of imperialism, colonialism and racism. Our movement has played a catalytic role in the promotion of detente. We look to the day when detente would be universalised, would fructify into disarmament and lead to the establishment of a new international economic order. The process, gradual though it may be, cannot be allowed to be arrested for temporary or tactical reasons. Just at present, one senses again some whiffs and propaganda smoke of the old cold war. The question is again being posed: "Confrontation or cooperation?"

Our answer has always been unhesitatingly for cooperation. We welcomed the easing of tensions in Europe and the growth of economic and functional exchanges across ideological frontiers. We want such cooperation to spread and intensify as it is so essential in this era of global interdependence. Just as unity of nonalignment is of overriding importance for the movement, the progress towards universal detente must be relentlessly pursued for the sake of world peace and stability.

In southern Africa the oppressive racist minority regimes continue to deny the basic rights to our African brethren. They must heed the changing times. Africa is awake and even the people of South Africa are now fired with the courage of defiance and liberation. The united will of Africa nonaligned will not tolerate apartheid; nor will they be duped or deceived by the fake freedom if the substance of human dignity and democratic rights and equality is not well and truly enthroned to power.

The reported agreement in Luanda in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 385 of 1976 has raised hopes of a breakthrough for the independence and integrity of Namibia. However, it remains to be seen if this agreement would also (?lead) to genuine independence for Namibia on the basis of majority rule truly representative of its people and free of South African domination or influence. We regard SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. We also trust that Walvis Bay would be returned to and become an integral part of independent Namibia.

On Zimbabwe, we are with those who have rejected the internal settlement imposed by the illegal racist regime of Ian Smith. Nothing short of complete independence on the basis of a democratically established majority African rule will meet the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe. We sympathise with the frustration of the freedom fighters and cannot but agree that, in the circumstances, the liberation struggle must go on.

West Asia is yet another area of the world where no tangible progress has been achieved in bringing about a just and lasting solution. And yet if peace does not come to that area soon, the patience of the Arab states and peoples whose territories continue to be under the illegal occupation of Israel will run out, thus bringing nearer a bloodier conflict and dashing the hopes of the world now overwhelmingly impatient for a just solution.

The Palestinian people must be enabled to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to have a state of their own. Israel must vacate its occupation of the Arab territories occupied by it since 1967 and the rights of all states and peoples in the region to live in peace must be respected for any lasting solution.

A speedy solution to the problem of Cyprus within the spirit of UN resolutions and under the auspices of the secretary general of the United Nations must be reached on basis of the equality of the two Cypriot communities. We remain committed to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Cyprus.

The littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean have called for the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The realization of their aspirations unfortunately will not be possible without the full cooperation of the great powers and major maritime users. We are distressed to learn that the demilitarisation talks between the United States and the USSR even in their apparently limited scope have been suspended or at least deferred. They must be resumed and the objective to establish the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace--so frequently affirmed--must be pursued with a sense of purposeful urgency.

The recent special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament evokes mixed feelings in our minds.

The very fact that the session took place is in itself a vindication for the nonaligned, who at the Colombo summit took the initiative for calling for such a conference. While the session helped to focus the attention of the world on the imperative need for general and complete disarmament under international control, its failure to adopt a timebound programme of action in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, must be a matter of serious regret to us all.

India along with other nonaligned countries made every effort to ensure the adoption of measures, particularly regarding a code of conduct for the prevention of nuclear war and a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing pending the achievement of a comprehensive ban treaty. Our efforts were based on our commonly shared perception: that the greatest threat to the survival of mankind comes from nuclear weapons and therefore it is imperative to outlaw their use. Unless efforts for real disarmament gather momentum, the fate of humanity will continue to hang in the balance and peace will continue to remain in jeopardy. Moreover, valuable resources which could be fruitfully used for banishing poverty, squalor, disease and ignorance will continue to remain tied up in a mad arms race.

Mr President: Reviewing the international economic situation since the Colombo summit, I must express by government's grave concern at the disturbing trends which have appeared, retarding the efforts to establish a new international economic order. The rise in protectionism and retrograde policies followed by some developed countries in the field of trade and financial transfers are bound to have disastrous consequences for the developing countries. Let it be noted that these policies would have a cumulative adverse effect on world production and economic growth and also damage and prolong the economic malaise in the developed countries.

It is essential to achieve a rapid breakthrough in the North-South dialog which has now come to the forums of the UN system. Protracted deliberations without any meaningful decisions would set at nought the efforts to sustain the cooperative approach in the resolution of the grave economic problems confronting the world economy.

One of the major tasks before the nonaligned and developing countries is to contribute to the formulation of the new international strategy for the third development decade. The new strategy should not be merely a declaration of pious intentions, but incorporate concrete commitments by the developed and developing countries to achieve a meaningful reversal of the widening chasm dividing the rich and the poor. The conceptual framework of the strategy must be geared to bringing about a perceptible improvement in the position of the developing countries in the world economy. While relations between developed and developing countries were important, equally important was the promotion of collective self-reliance and a higher level of economic cooperation among the nonaligned and developing countries. Only a determined effort and seriousness of purpose can give concrete shape to these plans and programmes. It is therefore incumbent on us to ensure the definitive implementation of the action programme for economic cooperation already elaborated by the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned press agencies pool has been able to stimulate an exchange of new among the news agencies of an increasing number of nonaligned countries. It is now up to the governments to take urgent measures to implement the recommendations made by the coordinating committee of the press agencies pool, particularly in the field of lowering of transmission costs, improvment of the communications infrastructure, training of professional and skilled personnel, and increased use of mutual facilities and programmes.

In the field of science and technology, apart from offering to set up the nonaligned centre for science and technology, India has also recently hosted a meeting of the coordinating countries which have drawn up, inter alia, a set of measures to promote cooperation among the nonaligned countries in the field of science and technology for development. We will be presenting this conference with a preliminary report on a study of complementarities of resources, technological knowhow and industrial capacity in the nonaligned countries. We also propose to host a meeting later this year of consultancy organisations of interested nonaligned and other developing countries.

As we look to the future, the choice is clear. Either we choose the path of cooperation based on trust and equality or risk being consumed by mutual suspicion and hostility.

In this crises-ridden and overarmed world, the nonaligned movement must be determined to remain as the powerful voice of reason, sanity, peace and stability. It must look upon its task to be in the vanguard to fashion an international order which is just and stable.

It is therefore incumbent on us to resist any policies which would debilitate our capacity for determined action. We must guard against any deviation from genuine nonalignment, as it would leave us impoverished in strength and influence.

Let us be united in our resolve to consolidate our unity. We must preserve our cohesion without sacrificing our diversity and flexibility. We must avoid the temptation of using nonalignment to fulfill narrow and short-sighted objectives which can only weaken or divide us.

Belgrade to Belgrade is a story of the struggle for freedom from fear and against military dependence and conformity. Let the nonaligned movement, through its unity and cohesion, remain for nations big and small what it always sought to be: a bulwark for independence and equality, or as President Tito described it, as "the conscience of mankind."

Burmese Delegate's Address

BK0313502 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text of 28 July speech by Burmese Foreign Minister Brigadier General Myint Maung at Belgrade nonalined ministerial conference]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the delegation of Burma, may I take this opportunity to compliment the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the excellent arrangements made for this conference and to express our deep gratitude for the warm hospitality and friendly welcome.

Permit me also to extend to you our congratulations on your election as president of this conference of non-aligned countries. Under your wise and able guidance, we can surely look forward to a rewarding outcome from our deliberations.

To those who are joining us for the first time we are happy to extend to them our very warm greetings.

Mr President, the delegation of Burma welcomes this opportunity to meet with other non-aligned countries, to assess the significance of changes that have taken place since our fifth summit conference in Colombo, to examine present world trends and to give thought to the problems of the future. [paragraph continues]

We would like to hope that our meeting here will evolve in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, imbued with the spirit of conciliation and a desire to seek solutions acceptable to all.

It was here in this historic and beautiful city, 17 years ago, that the non-aligned movement was first launched. Seventeen years is but a brief span in history. But it is a span in which we can well take pride as having witnessed the positive impact of the non-aligned movement on the international scene. Within this short space of time, the number of non-aligned countries have increased more than three-fold and the principles of peaceful coexistence, true independence and of international cooperation, have gained widespread recognition as a basis for international relations. It is the spontaneous outcome of the high morality of the principles we advocate. And what is more important, these principles are in accord with the fundamental aspirations of the overwhelming majority of nations in the present-day world.

Mr President, the timely initiative of the non-aligned countries have set in motion the processes of change for a new political and economic order in international relations. We, as non-aligned nations, are committed to the cause of transforming the old international order, based on domination, inequality and exploitation into a new order based on equality, mutual trust and justice. We are also committed to the cause of creating the new international economic order that would bridge the gap between the developed and the developing countries and evolve a new relationship based on cooperation for mutual benefit.

Mr President, the tasks that we have taken on are by no means small and require sustained and common effort. We have had our fulfillment and our frustrations. We have gained much progress and we have had our trials and setbacks. But we have not wavered. As we go forward the non-aligned movement has been continuously strengthened by the tests of time and circumstances. Clearly, the measure to which the non-aligned countries are able to engage in these long-term tasks will depend very much on the capacity to transcend internal differences and to secure the degree of unity that is needed in order to fulfill their historical mission.

Mr President, the current world situation points to a deterioration in international relations. The mutual recriminations between the great powers and the resultant strains and uncertainty in their relations, recall the tensions of an earlier era and signify shades of the cold war. What is disturbing is that existing disputes have become aggravated and new ones have surfaced. Against this background, the regions of the non-aligned countries are beset with the problem of local conflicts, increasing foreign intervention and insufficient development in the unsettled conditions.

Mr President, the non-aligned countries represent a diversity of political, economic and social systems. In this context it would be unrealistic to expect that relations among them would be entirely free from problems. The important thing, however, is for them not to let these differences effect the essential unity of the non-aligned countries and their capacity for concerted action.

Of late, the internal controversies that exist between some non-aligned countries, in Africa and Asia, have escalated into armed conflicts. There have been instances of extra-regional involvement tending to enlarge the scope of these conflicts and threatening the security of many a country. Security for the non-aligned countries means assured freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs in any manner whatsoever. Security also means freedom from external pressures in any shape or form. We do feel that there is a need for greater recognition of the right of each country to freely choose its own political, economic and social system. [paragraph continues]

Consequently, we firmly believe that the peaceful coexistence of states is possible on the basis on the principles on international conduct as defined in the declaration on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr President, may I now turn briefly to some of the world's critical problems which have long been a source of concern to all of us.

Contrary to earlier expectations of some headway on the problem the existing situation in the Middle East continues to be one of uncertainty and instability.

We remain opposed to any territorial acquisition by war and support the call for the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. We hold the view that only a comprehensive solution and the recognition of the right of all states and peoples to an independent and secure life can bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The problems of southern Africa can by no means be overlooked. The process of decolonization is being unduly prolonged. We support the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe in their objective to achieve genuine national independence on the basis of majority rule. Equally, we support the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, whose national unity and territorial integrity is well ensured.

We also express our unequivocal opposition to the policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and racism prevailing in southern Africa as contrary to human dignity and freedom.

Mr President, the recent special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was convened at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, was truly a historic event. It was the firt time in the life of the United Nations that representatives from so large a number of countries had assembled in a determined effort to come to grips with the ever growing menace of the armaments race, particularly in the nuclear field.

The challenge was enormous, because the multiplicity of complex issues before the special session bear directly on the most sensitive factors in international relations, namely, the sovereignty and security of states large and small. Nonetheless, the special session succeeded in adopting by consensus a comprehensive and meaningful final document. This must be counted as a tribute to the vision and statesmanship of all participating countries, notably to the constructive initiatives taken by the non-aligned countries.

Mr President, the final document provides an integrated and universal strategy for disarmament that enjoys the widest international acceptance known to date. Although the product of compromise and accommodation, the final document is a positive step forward. The United Nations, as the most representative and universal forum of today, has been brought into closer association with world disarmament processes. The task before the international community now is to translate into reality the principles and objectives embodied in the final document. The non-aligned nations represented here will surely have a continuing and enhanced role to play in striving towards those objectives, and I am confident that our present deliberations on the implementation of the decisions of the special session will make a significant contribution to that end.

Mr President, as is well know, ever since re-emerging as an independent nation in 1948, Burma has consistently followed the path of independently shaping its foreign policy, the hallmark of which is non-alignment. [paragraph continues]

For us non-alignment is a policy of acting according to our best judgment in any situation and furthering the principal objectives and ideals we have as a nation. It is founded on our strong desire to be free of involvement in rigid framework that would place limitations on the objectivity of our approach to world problems. Basically then, our foreign policy is an independent policy, reflecting the whole mental outlook of the Burmese nation. It is conditioned by our long struggle for freedom. This fundamental policy remains unchanged.

Mr President, Burma seeks and cherishes friendly relations with all countries. We place the highest value on good neighbourliness and on the improvement of bilateral relations with all countries around us on the basis of mutual respect and trust. Our main desire is to live in peace, friendship and security with our neighbours and to build and sustain true friendship in this spirit.

Mr President, the continuing crisis in the world economy--food shortage, inflation, the energy problem, to mention a few--has demonstrated that the countries of the world, both developing and developed, have become increasingly interdependent.

There has been no notable progress in the international economic situation since our last summit at Colombo. At that time we expressed grave concern on the state of the world economy, particularly when considered from the viewpoint of the developing countries. We also expressed anxiety over the fact that the North-South negotiations then underway were not making progress. We drew particular attention to the importance we attach for a successful outcome of these negotiations. We appealed to the developed world to adopt a more positive attitude toward the concrete proposals we had placed before them.

However, our expressions of concern were not heeded. We perceived no flexibility in the position of the developed countries on issues which we regard as vital to our interests. Few would disagree with the assessment that the results of the North-South dialogue fell far short of the objectives designed to establish the new international economic order. Likewise, the negotiations on the common fund and the integrated programme on commodites have failed to achieve any results.

In the area of trade, a recent disturbing development is the emergence of protectionist tendencies in some industrialized countries. We join other non-aligned countries in urging the industrialized nations to refrain from adopting restrictive measures and to liberate their imports from the developing countries. We reiterate our stand for a successful conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations with special and differential treatment for the benefit of developing countries. Furthermore, we hope that appropriate preparations and measures will be taken for effective negotiations at UNCTAD V next year so as to achieve concrete results at that session.

The lack of an adequate international response to overcome the unsatisfactory world economic relations proves the need to reassess our global development strategy, our objectives and the problems we are likely to face in the coming decade. We are fully confident that the non-aligned movement will be able to make a valuable contribution in this reassessment.

Mr President, these are in general the considerations which determine the delegation of Burma to believe that the vitality of the non-aligned movement will be even more important in the years ahead.

Thank you, Mr President.

Libyan Foreign Secretary's Address

LD291900Y Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 29 July, JANA--The Jamahiriyah's foreign secretary gave a speech to the conference of non-aligned foreign ministers currently being held in Belgrade in which he talked about the role played by the leaders of the non-aligned countries in establishing the movement and bringing it to light.

The foreign secretary said that the role played by the leader Jamal 'Adb an-Nasir in establishing the movement has enabled the Egyptian Arab people to play an important role in supporting the non-aligned movement, despite the plots and difficulties which have faced the non-aligned countries.

Dr at-Turayki affirmed that imperialist plots had attempted by all means possible to dominate the people of the non-aligned countries and those imperialist countries were confronting the victories achieved by the non-aligned people. The foreign secretary said that what was happening in the African Continent and the Arab region was an attempt to hinder the struggle of the people in those areas and to link them with imperialist pacts to impose imperialist domination and exploitation.

Dr at-Turayki said that the imperialists were concentrating their efforts on the African Continent and the Arab region to make them a bridge to cross over to other parts of the world. He affirmed that the great Fatah revolution which believed in the non-alignment movement has understood the aims of imperialism and Zionism and their cooperation with racism. At-Turayki said that the freedom of the Libyan Arab people was incomplete as long as some people in Africa and in the Arab world were still under colonialist influence, racist domination and Zionist occupation.

The foreign secretary went on to say that the non-aligned countries were expected today to symbolize the idea of non-alignment and it was time to adhere to the principles and ideas which the movement was based on.

On the non-alignment of Malta he said the Jamahiriyah's people considered the non-alignment and independence of Malta extremely important. He said that the Jamahiriyah stood without reservation by the Maltese people and their government for the liberation of their land from foreign bases, because this weas very important for the Mediterranean region. Dr at-Turyaki said that detente was vital for world peace, but that should not be achieved at the expense of the freedom and independence of small countries. The foreign secretary said that the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah supported the idea of finding a new international economic system based on equal relations for the benefit of multilateral interests of all countries to achieve prosperity and development and to stop exploitation of resources and expertise.

More on Libyan Secretary

LD290122Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, spoke at the conference of nonalined foreign ministers currently being held in Belgrade, about the role played by the leaders of nonalined states to entrench this movement and take part in its emergence. He said that the role played by the leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in the creation of this movement deserved all appreciation and pride. He gave the Arab people in Egypt the chance to play an important part in supporting this movement, despite the conspiracies and difficulties that confronted the nonalined states.

Dr at-Turayki affirmed that imperialist conspiracies are trying to control by various means the peoples of the nonalined movement. These conspirators are challenging the victories scored by these nations. At-Turayki said: What is happening in Africa and the Arab area, and East Asia and Latin America in the way of imperialist conspiracies, is evidence of imperialist attempts to impose imperialist domination on these nations which are struggling for freedom and independence. It is also evidence of their attempt to tie them to imperialist alliances in order to impose domination and exploitation. He said that imperialism is trying with all its strength to concentrate all its efforts on the African Continent and the Arab area, to make them a bridge to other parts of the world.

Dr at-Turayki affirmed that the great 1 September revolution, whose aims and principles stem from the nonalined movement, had perceived the aims and objectives of imperialism and Zionism and their (?cooperation) with racist regimes. He said that the freedom of the Libyan Arab people is considered incomplete as long as peoples in the Arab homeland and Africa still succumb to imperialism and racist control, and Zionist occupation. From this platform, the people of the Jamahiriyah stand most forcefully and steadfastly with the people of Zimbabwe, South Africa.

Dr at-Turayki said: The nonalined group is today called upon to embody the idea of nonalinement in practice. The time has come to commit ourselves to the principles and the standards on which the nonalined movement was established. The foreign secretary talked about the neutrality of Malta. He said that the people of the Jamahiriyah consider the neutrality and independence of this island as an extremely important question. We stand unreservedly alongside the Maltese people and government for the liberation of their soil from foreign bases, because this stems from the principle of the neutrality of the Mediterranean area and keeping it free from the (?rivalry and the presence) of foreign bases and forces.

Dr at-Turayki said that the process of international relaxation is capable of reducing international tension, but this must not be at the expense of the small nations whose independence and freedom are threatened. He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah supports the idea of creating a new international economic system based on equal relations to serve the mutual interests of all member-states, for the sake of bringing prosperity and progress to all nations and preventing the exploitation of their resources.

Iraqi Document on U.S. Plans

JN311825Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 July--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonalined countries' conference, has submitted a document to the conference dealing with U.S. military plans to intervene in the Arab gulf and with its threat to world peace and security.

The document includes details on NATO strategy concerning the Arab gulf and the Indian Ocean, reactions of the Arab gulf states to the threat of U.S. military intervention and the roots and causes of the U.S. policy of intervention in the Arab gulf.

The document also includes comprehensive details on U.S. military intervention and its violation of international law, on the violation of the objectives and commitments of the nonalined countries, on the importance of oil to world economy and on the dangers of the U.S. policy of intervention in the oil fields and installations.

INA publishes the full text of the document because of its historical importance.

Extending NATO's European Strategy To Cover the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

On 2 January 1978, U.S. papers published a report saying that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown issued frank orders to the chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces instructing them to organize their forces in accordance with a detailed plan which would enable NATO to conduct a blitzkrieg war in Europe and would allow the United States to intervene militarily in the Arab gulf. These plans were compiled in what was described as a [illegible]ment of directives and unified study.

The document includes the instruction of the U.S. defense secretary regarding plans in Europe and introducing war equipment, ranging from missile-carrying Trident submarines and the long-range nuclear warhead-carrying Pershing missiles to the preparation necessary for using neutron warheads on the Pershing missiles.

In his instructions, the defense secretary said that the developments in the gulf are certainly bound to weaken NATO cohesion, just as would Soviet superiority on the NATO lines.

Thus, the U.S. secretary of defense instructed the military commanders to set up what he termed as a surprise strike force. This force can include three airborne divisions, one of which will be made up of marines with its air support division. The other two divisions will be made up of infantry, to enable the United States to intervene militarily in the gulf.

These U.S. military plans for Europe and the Arab gulf are aimed at conducting what he termed a war in Europe and a half war in the Arab gulf.

The U.S. secretary of defense issued a frank order to the three commanders of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces to the effect that this newly formed force should be "organized and supplied with men and equipment to face any emergencies which might precede a war in Europe." He also ordered that this new force should be ready for operation during the 5-year period of 1980-1984.

The U.S. threats and preparations to intervene militarily in the Arab gulf violate the basic principles of international law, which prohibits intervention. They also violate the objectives and commitments of the nonalined countries, and strongly threaten world peace and security.

The U.S. plans for intervention in the Arab gulf create an explosive situation, not only in the Arab gulf but also in the Indian Ocean, because the Arab gulf is a natural extension of the Indian Ocean. It is ironic that the United States is thinking of expanding the strategy of NATO in Europe to include the western sector of the Indian Ocean without taking into consideration the fact that the UN General Assembly actually announced in December 1971 that the Indian Ocean is an area of peace, in Resolution No 2832/26. This expansion in the geographic dimensions of the plan and in cold war strategies is extremely grave and might have far-reaching consequences.

The Arab Gulf States' Reaction to Threats of U.S. Military Intervention

The Arab gulf states condemned the U.S. policy of intervention in their area and issued several official statements affirming the sanctity of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These plans aroused the wrath of public opinion in these countries. The information media in these countries called for movement against the plans of U.S. intervention. The governments began to adopt specific countermeasures to thwart any foreign intervention in the operation of the oil fields and oil installations under their sovereignty and within their legitimate territorial concern.

The possibility of U.S. intervention against one or more of the OPEC member-states was studied at the OPEC conference held in Algiers in March 1975. The conferees proclaimed that the OPEC kings and leaders condemn the threats, propaganda campaigns and other measures taken against OPEC which charge the organization with intentions to undermine the economies of the developed countries. These campaigns and measures, which might lead to confrontation, have impeded clear understanding of pertinent problems and created an atmosphere of tension.

The OPEC kings and leaders also condemn the formation of blocs of [oil] consuming countries aiming at confrontation. They condemn any plan or strategy of any other bloc which aims at economic or military aggression against any OPEC member-state. In view of these threats, the OPEC kings and leaders reaffirm the solidarity which unifies their countries in defending the legitimate rights of their peoples. They announce their readiness, within the framework of this solidarity, to adopt immediate and effective measures to face these threats with a unified reaction whenever the need arises, particularly in the case of aggression.

The Roots and Causes of the U.S. Policy of Intervention in the Arab Gulf

The U.S. plans of intervention in the Arab gulf are not new. After colonialism ended in the Arab gulf, with the peoples of the region obtaining their independence and sovereignty, the colonialist forces devised the so-called theory of "a vacuum," which supposed that stability in the Arab gulf--as in other regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America which has been under colonialist hegemony--cannot be achieved unless the gulf in one way or another remains under the hegemony and control of a major power. Thus, the natural resources of the Arab gulf would always be used to serve the economy of the big powers and the gulf itself would be used as a tool in the struggle between the blocs.

The formation of an organization of oil exporting countries in September 1960 has been considered by the monpolistic oil companies and the United States as a threat and challenge to their hegemony over the Arab gulf's oil resources. Therefore, since the birth of OPEC, a fierce war of provocations and lies has been carried out by the information media and public relations departments of these companies, with the support of their governments, especially that of the United States.

The year 1973, which witnessed the October liberation war against the Zionist aggression, was the year when OPEC modified oil prices in accord with principles of equal trade relations. This development gave an impetus to plans of the nonalined countries to establish a new international economic system between the developing and developed countries, based on the principles of equality and homogeneity.

The success of all these developments was reflected in the UN General Assembly's adoption of a number of resolutions that, in fact, safeguard the interests of the developing countries. These resolutions tried to modify the economic imbalance between the developing and the developed countries. They also introduced concepts and legal terms such as sovereignty, equality, independence and self-determination into the international economic field.

But the United States has ignored these just and peaceful legal solutions to the problem. When OPEC modified the oil prices on principles of equal trade relations, the United States followed the policy of confrontation and called for the convocation of the first conference of the main oil consuming industrial states and formed the so-called International Energy Commission. The United States was also the first to threaten interference in the OPEC states. Soon afterward, a number of so-called scholarly journals and official research institutions came forth in the United States and urged military intervention against the OPEC states.

They also laid down detailed plans on ways of launching successful military operations against [word indistinct] member-countries of the organization.

In 1975, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and former U.S. President Ford publicly escalated the issue and supported the possibility of military intervention, saying that this military intervention would take place in the event of so-called strangulation of the West by OPEC. Now we see that the United States itself has (?officially) adopted the policy of military intervention in the Arab gulf, as is explicit in the orders issued by the U.S. secretary of defense to the joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces.

U.S. Military Intervention and Its Violation of International Law

In the past, states had the right, if they wished, to use force against other countries on the basis of the right gained by the free declaration of sovereignty [over these countries], or on grounds which were sometimes referred to as "compelling reasons to settle conflicts among states, without resort to a war of intervention, retaliatory acts, peaceful embargo, or to countering aggression with aggression." The use of force was also justified for other reasons, such as helping oneself, self-preservation and necessity.

Modern international law, however, no longer recognizes these methods and their justifications. The use of force for the causes mentioned above is outlawed. It can be safely said that present international law generally bans the use of force on the international level, except in the following yhree cases:

1. In self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. This article supports "the recognized right to individual or collective self-defense in the case of an armed attack against a UN member, until the Security Council takes the necessary measures to safeguard international peace and security." It is noted that this article sets the occurrence of armed aggression as a condition for the right to self-defense. Furthermore, the right to self-defense permits the state which has been attacked to use force to regain territories illegally and forcibly taken by the aggressor state.

2. Upon authorization from the responsible organs in the United Nations, as stipulated in Chapters Seven and Eight of the Charter.

3. In the exercise of struggle for national liberation and self-determination against a colonialist state.

The right of countries to intervene against other states for any reason other than the three mentioned above is currently banned by international law.

This situation is the result of the continued development of the field of law over a period exceeding 50 years. The Paris Charter of 1928 on the avoidance of war was the first major instrument beginning this development. The first article of this charter stipulates the following: "The signatories strongly affirm, each on behalf of his nation, that they condemn resort to war to solve international differences, and repudiate war as an instrument in national policy."

The second article of the same charter stipulates the following: "The signatories agree that differences and conflicts which might arise among them, no matter what their nature or origin, should be settled or resolved by peaceful means only."

The importance of the legal principles contained in the Paris Charter lies in the fact that almost all the countries in the world approved this charter. Furthermore, these principles were confirmed by subsequent dealings among states, rendering them part of legal practice.

The subsequent development of international law brought about the approval of states, in principle, not to recognize the results which might ensue from the illegal use of force, particularly regarding the occupation of territories. It also brought about the recognition that individuals, including members of governments, can be held criminally responsible for crimes committed against peace. This development of international law was crowned by the UN Charter. Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of this charter stipulates the following: In their international relations, all members will refrain from using or threatening to use force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state."

In addition to calling on all members to refrain from using or threatening to use force, Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of this charter stipulates the following: Member-states shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means, so as not to jeopardize world peace, security and justice.

Henceforth, international dealings, including dealings within the various UN departments, confirmed the pledge cited in Paragraph 4 of Article 2 about refraining from using or threatening to use force. It was also incorporated in international law. This principle was cited in not only bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded among nations, such as the Arab League Charter, the Bogota Charter, the OAU Charter and the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security, but also in the communiques issued by conferences of heads of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers of nonalined states. The UN General Assembly also issued a number of resolutions confirming the principle of the impermissibility of using or threatening to use force.

There is also the UN General Assembly resolution concerning "the delcaration of the principles of international law on cordial relations and cooperation among nations, in accordance with the UN Charter" issued in October 1970. This resolution, No 5262-25, confirms the purport of Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the charter almost word for word, and considers this article a principle of international law. The resolution states that this principle is a basic principle of international law.

Moreover, UN General Assembly Resolution No 2734-25 of December 1970, concerning "the declaration of strengthening international security," calls on all member-states to firmly adhere to the objectives and principles of the charter in their international relations, including the principle of refraining from using or threatening to use force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state. The same purport is conveyed by UN General Assembly Resolution No 2625-25 of October 1970, on "nonuse of force in international relations and the permanent ban on use of nuclear weapons."

It is noteworthy that the UN General Assembly has equated the illegitimate use of force with aggression. Resolution No 3314-25 of 1974, concerning "the definition of aggression," stipulates the following: "Aggression is the use of armed force by one country against another country, or against its territorial integrity, in a political or any other manner which is not consistent with the UN Charter."

Since the charter has permitted the use of armed force against another country only in the case of self-defense and in the manner specified in Article 51, it follows that the use of armed force against another country outside the framework of Article 51 is considered an aggression. Thus, the old traditional reasons cited in international law concerning the use of force by countries have been canceled by subsequent changes in international law.

Finally, it can be said that the support given by the majority of nations for the UN Charter and for the principle of not using or threatening to use force, and their acknowledgement of the possibility of bringing charges against individuals, including members of governments, for crimes committed against peace, as well as their nonrecognition of the effects resulting from the illegimate use of force--all this has contributed to rendering the ban on the use of illegitimate force a governing rule.

Consequently, the U.S. military plans for intervention in the Arab gulf are contradicting a rule and a principle of international law which must not be violated. Deviation from this rule and principle is in itself a crime against peace.

Violation of the Aims and Commitments of the Nonalined Countries

1. In general:

The blatant public adoption by the United States of emergency plans involving military intervention in the Arab gulf constitutes a violation of the aims and commitments of the nonalined countries. In nearly all their statements, the nonalined countries have stressed the need for observing the supremacy of law in the conduct of international affairs. These countries have repeatedly stressed the need for a commitment by all countries not to interfere in the affairs of other countries and to respect their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They have also stressed the commitment by all countries not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, nor to resort to force or the threat to use force in international relations. The nonalined states support peaceful solutions of international disputes. They stress the need for peaceful coexistence among all countries.

Since convening the Bandung conference in 1955, the nonalined countries have played a principal role in carrying out the historic struggle against imperialism and in supporting the issues of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America concerning self-determination and national liberation.

The nonalined states have fought and won the diplomatic battle for recognition by all countries of the right of every free and sovereign country to pursue an independent course in the conduct of its foreign policy, free from the influence and pressure of international blocs. They have also stressed the right of sovereign countries to economic independence and to control their own natural resources.

The U.S. threat of military intervention in the Arab gulf area contravenes the aims and commitments of the nonalined countries, particularly regarding prevention of the threat of force or the use of force in international relations and regarding the right of countries to control their natural resources.

We have referred to the laws which govern the use of force by countries and the laws that govern the right of countries to control their natural resources. In this connection, we will now deal with the dimensions of the nonalined countries dealings, through the statements of the nonalined conferences, particularly in terms of the application of these laws to a specific issue; namely, the U.S. threat to intervene against the Arab gulf states and against other raw material-producing countries.

2. On restriction of the threat or use of force:

The nonalined countries have consistently stressed the legal commitment of all countries not to resort to the threat or use of force in international relations. At the second nonalined conference in Cairo in October 1964, the following was specifically stated:

Because the use of force may take military, political or economic forms, the participating countries stressed the need to reaffirm the principle providing for prevention by all countries of the threat or use of force in international relations against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country, in any manner not in keeping with the aims of the UN Charter. This principle was reaffirmed in the statement issued in the city of Georgetown in 1972 at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries.

During the fourth conference of the heads of state and prime ministers of the nonalined countries in Algiers in September 1973, the United States actually threatened to intervene militarily in the Arab gulf area. The fourth conference was informed of this U.S. threat and accordingly announced the following: The conference supports the efforts made by the Arab countries and peoples in the Arab gulf to safeguard the area's stability, security and prosperity, to protect their independence, and to resist any foreign intervention in their affairs from any source whatever.

At the time when the United States was continuing to escalate its threats in the Arab gulf, the third ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries, which was held in Havana in March 1975, directly condemned these U.S. threats, pointing out the following:

The bureau condemns the threats made by several U.S. administration officials to encroach upon and to carry out military operations against the Arab oil-producing countries, which are freely exercising their sovereignty to use energy in defense of their national interests and for the sake of achieving changes that cannot be postponed in the structure of unjust international relations.

Since the United States had ignored these warnings and continued to escalate its policy and plans to intervene, as has been made evident in the instructions issued by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to the chiefs of staff, the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries noted the following in its final statement:

The bureau has noted with extreme concern the statements made by certain U.S. officials with regard to the repeated threats to use force against the Arab oil-producing countries, particularly those of the Arab gulf area. The bureau also vehemently condemned these officials' proposals on the military divisions ready to intervene in this area.

Despite the warning of the nonalined countries against the U.S. plans for intervention in the Arab gulf, the United States has not reversed its declared policy of intervention. The United States has even continued to challenge the law against intervention and to ignore the appeals made by the nonalined countries to put an end to its plans for military intervention in the Arab gulf area.

3. On the right of the countries' to control their natural resources:

It is quite obvious that the U.S. plans to intervene militarily against the oil-producing countries, particularly against the Arab gulf states, result from the U.S. desire to keep the oil supplies and oil reserves of the Arab gulf states in the service of its economy, and to make them a tool supporting its influence.

It is worth mentioning that the imperialist aims to dominate the natural resources of the developing countries were not confined to the Arab gulf area or to the oil-producing countries but also covered all developing countries. The nonalined countries have realized for a long time that the developing countries cannot strengthen their political independence without achieving their economic independence. Thus, the nonalined countries always confirm the countries' right to control their own natural resources.

The nonalined countries also realized that imperialist forces will not allow the developing countries to achieve their economic independence or to freely exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources without resorting to all means of pressure, including terrorism and military intervention. Hence, affirming the right of the developing countries to dominate their natural resources, the nonalined countries condemn the imperialist plans and pressure against the developing countries and the imperialist intervention in their affairs.

The nonalined countries have discussed these two problems together on more than one occasion. Moreover, the several relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, recognizing the economic rights of the developing countries, give legality and strength to the (?stand) adopted by the nonalined countries in this respect. The conference of the nonalined countries' foreign ministers, which was held in Georgetown in August 1972, stipulated an important part of the work program for economic cooperation, and was approved by the conference.

The nonalined countries believe that it is of maximum importance to affirm that the complete exericse of their sovereignty over their natural resources is basic to their economic independence and is largely related to their political independence. This political independance is consolidated by enhancing economic independence. The right of every state to sovereignty in dealing with its wealth and natural resources, including nationalization, stems from the principle of the peoples' right to self-determination, as well as from the principle of nonintervention and the principle declaring that any foreign threat, measure or pressure constitutes a hostile act and will eventually pose a threat to international peace and security.

The fourth conference of nonalined heads of state and government, held in Algiers in September 1973, issued an economic statement that included support for the establishment of solidarity organizations by countries that produce raw materials. The conference also announced the following:

The heads of state and government recommend the establishment of effective solidarity organizations to defend the interests of the raw material-producing countries, such as the OPEC and the Intergovernmental Commission of Copper-Producing Countries. These organizations can engage in large-scale activities in order to develop their natural resources, secure large and increasing sources of export revenue and income under genuine conditions, and use these sources of income to achieve development and raise their peoples' standard of living.

The same conference adopted an important decision on economic security [words indistinct] Decision No 3, which approved practical steps for the undertaking of collective work by the nonalined countries in case any one of them falls victim to certain measures, pressures or arbitrary actions. The decision stipulates that such a country is entitled to call for a consultative meeting at a high level, to be attended by those nonalined countries which that country deems suitable, in order to draw up a strategy for collective work.

The third ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries, which was held in Havana in March 1975, affirmed the link between imperialist military threats to interfere against the raw material-producing countries and the prices of these raw materials. Regarding this point, the conference announced the following: The bureau observes with great concern the military threats against the countries that produce certain raw materials and that exercise their basic right to demand fair prices for their natural resources.

The statement further said: Any aggression against any of the nonalined states will be considered an aggression against all nonalined states. These states assert their will for joint cooperation, in order to confront the imperialist threats, use of force and aggression. In confronting them, these states will adopt the steps and policies that are appropriate to the defense of their national sovereignty.

The increasing imperialist threats against the developing countries led the nonalined foreign ministers conference held in Lima in August 1975 to discuss the issue comprehensively. It expressed its support for the measures adopted by a number of Latin American states to gain control over their natural resources.

In this connection, the conference announced the following in the program on mutual aid and solidarity which it approved:

The nonalined countries support and encourage the national and independence measures adopted by Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Mexico and other countries for restoration of their natural resources. They also condemn all arbitrary and aggressive attempts, such as the foreign trade law of the United States recently passed by the U.S. Congress, to influence the states of Latin America.

The conference also supported Guyana and Jamaica in their national measures to achieve independence so as to consolidate their sovereignty and to gain complete control over their natural resources. The conference further supported the national measures taken by Honduras to gain control over its natural resources and to contend with the imperialist multinational companies, which were monopolizing the banana industry in Honduras.

In addition, the Lima conference adopted measures in line with the strategy of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries and establishing the new international economic order. In this regard, the conference praised the role of OPEC in the struggle of the developing countries to achieve fair prices for their raw materials on the world market. The conference declared the following:

The foreign ministers have been informed about changes which have occured in the balance of power as a result of the international economic struggle. This struggle has been strengthened and affirmed by the historic measures taken by OPEC. The ministers are aware that through the fair readjustment of the prices of their raw materials, the developing countries have, for the first time, succeeded in changing the financial situation which resulted from imbalanced trade relations. The conference made it clear that it supported the measures taken by the oil-producing countries in this regard.

The conference expressed its solidarity with the developing countries in general and, viewing the strategy for strengthening international peace and security and consolidating solidarity and mutual assistance among the nonalined countries, the conference declared the following:

The foreign ministers are committed to both current and historic means of liberating the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other places nationally, politically and economically, from the increasing threats to use force to prevent people's self-determination, to hinder their control of their natural resources, to prevent them from introducing reforms and racial equality and to threaten the independence, national sovereignty and security of the nonalined countries.

The foreign ministers affirmed that any interference or aggression against any nonalined country is a threat to the active principles of peaceful coexistence within the policy of the nonalined countries. The ministers said that in case any nonalined country is exposed to the threat to use force, to the actual use of force, to aggression, or to pressure aimed at preventing it from exercising its full rights as a sovereign state, this will be regarded as directed against all nonalined countries and aid will be offered to that country upon request, in accordance with Resolution No 3 of the economic manifesto issued at Algiers.

Therefore, the imperialist plans to intervene militarily in the Arab gulf region are in violation of the general aims and commitments of the nonalined countries, especially those commitments related to prevention of threats of use force or the actual use of force in international relations, and to the rights of the states to full control over their natural resources. The U.S. plans to intervene in the Arab gulf contrdict the spirit of liberation, emancipation and independence cherished by the nonalined movement and adopted in the first nonalined meeting in Bandung in 1955.

The Importance of Oil to the World Economy and the Dangers to the Oil Fields and Installations as a Result of the U.S. Policies of Intervention

Oil, as one source of energy, plays a major role in developing contemporary human civilization. It is the intermediary which enables industry, technology and science to play their economic and social roles in the modern world. Ever since World War II, the importance of oil has risen continuously on the energy scale of the advanced and developing countries. This is due to oil's varicus uses, its easy transportation and its low price, compared with other energy alternatives.

Oil and itsderivatives are increasingly utilized as a basic material in several industries, such as the petrochemical industry, the fertilizer and protein industries, and so forth.

It is obvious that the social and economic progress of humanity, both under current circumstances and in the near future, will depend on oil's continued availability as an energy source.

The Arab gulf area now occupies and will occupy in future a very important position as far as oil supplies in the world are concerned. The area contains 56.3 percent of the declared oil reserves. The area produces almost 37.4 percent of the (?refined) oil in the world. The area accounts for about 60.6 percent of the international export oil trade.

Although 76.4 percent of the oil exports of the Arab gulf goes to the industrial capitalist countries, the percentage level of dependence on oil imports from the Gulf states is much higher in the developing countries than in the industrial capitalist countries. In 1976 for example, about 71.5 percent of the total oil imports of the developing countries came from the Arab gulf area, whereas only about 57.8 percent of the total oil imports of the industrial capitalist countries originated there. Moreover, the developing countries greatly depend on the Arab gulf area for their oil consumption. This consumption was 66.9 percent in 1976, whereas that of the industrial capitalist countries was 41.4 percent.

The above facts and figures clearly show tnat the oil supplies in the Arab gulf area are of vital importance to the economic prosperity and progress of the industrial countries as well as to the developing countries.

The U.S. plans for military intervention in the Arab gulf area, against the will of the peoples and governments there, are extremely serious, will have an impact on regional and international peace and security, and will threaten the stable international economic system.

If the U.S. plans for military intervention were put into practice and aggression against the Arab gulf states took place, with the aim of occupying their oil fields and installations, there can be no doubt that this aggression would face resistance, lauding and the oil fields and installations of the region to become battlefields, and resulting in their destruction and the suspension of the flow of oil. Furthermore, if an oil tanker was sank in the waters of the Arab gulf as a result of military action, it is very likely that the gulf would be closed as a supply route. The subsequent harm would be extensive, not only to the developed countries but to the developing countries as well. The U.S. plans of intervention are in fact a dangerous risk threatening international peace and security as well as the prosperity and progress of all peoples in the world.

The U.S. plans for military intervention against the Arab gulf states are no longer mere rumors published by hostile foreign press. They are not mere verbal threats uttered by a U.S. official. The U.S. intervention plans have now become the official policy of the United States toward the Arab gulf.

At present, the U.S. Defense Department is forming specialized military units, trained and equipped for a specific aim, which is military intervention in the Arab gulf. Needless to say, the U.S. plans are related to oil, as the U.S. defense secretary admitted in his orders to the joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces. These policies remind us of classical 19th century imperialism and constitute a return to gunboat diplomacy.

It remains to be said that the dangers of the U.S. intervention plans extend beyond the Arab gulf, for if the United States or any other state establishes the precedent of intervening in the affairs of any developing or nonalined country, none of the developing or nonalined countries will be secure from or protected against such intervention. Hence, it is imperative for the nonalined countries to adopt the necessary and effective steps against intervention policies. The U.S. military intervention plans are a challenge to the concepts of international law and to the aims and commitments of the nonalined countries. These U.S. plans are contradictory to the progress achieved in international law over the last 50 years, as shown by restraints on the right of countries to resort to force on the international level. Intervention is contradictory to the progress made by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America toward freedom and indefendence.

Vrhovec Visits Press Center

LD282258Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, today called on the TANJUG agency team at the Sava Center which is reporting on the work of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries. The federal secretary acquainted himself with the work of the team, which consists of some 40 journalists and several dozen translators, teletypists, photographers, technicians and other staff.

Mihailo Saranovic, TANJUG's chief and responsible editor, informed the federal secretary that TANJUG was sending, directly from the Sava Center, reports on the work of the conference to all parts of the world in five languages, namely, English, French, Spanish, Russian and German, and that it reported directly to all Yugoslav information media. The journalists of the TANJUG team are directly following the speeches in the general debate and then reporting on them, as well as on the work of the conference's two committees.

Mirko Marinovic, assistant federal secretary for information, and Mirko Kalezic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, accompanied Josip Vrhovec on his visit to the TANJUG team. Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, also visited other journalists' teams which are reporting on this significant gathering, including reporters of news agencies of nonalined countries to whom TANJUG, in cooperation with the conference's Executive Secretariat, had insured the necessary conditions for normal work.

Political Committee Adopts Preamble

LD281848Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--A drafting group of the political committee of the ministerial non-aligned conference held its first session this morning and adopted the first three paragraphs of the preamble to the draft declaration presented by the host country, Yugoslavia.

The paragraphs concerned are of fundamental importance in the draft's chapter on the "role of the movement of non-alignment in international relations" which contains all essential elements--the nature, identity, orientation, and role of the movement and policy of non-alignment. In fact, sources in delegations say, the three paragraphs contain everything the movement has decided to strive for or oppose.

The session was attended by about 40 delegations representing all countries which have submitted amendments at earlier sessions of the committee.

The sources point to the importance of the adoption by consensus of the third paragraph of the draft underlining that the non-aligned movement combats imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, exploitation, the power politics and all forms of foreign domination and hgemony, meaning, in other words, all forms of subjugation and pressure--political, economic or military.

Also adopted were the sections enjoining on the non-aligned countries to be always vigilant in order to preserve intact the essential nature of non-alignment, its principles, policy, distinct identity and authentic character.

According to usual procedure, all these paragraphs are to be adopted also in plenary session by the political committee, which will then present them to the foreign ministers for adoption.

Committee Agrees on Resolution

LD290158Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0052 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--At today's afternoon session the political committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference here made further progress in harmonizing positions on the draft resolution to be submitted to the conference.

The committee members are reported to have reached agreement on the draft declaration paragraphs dealing with non-self-governing territories, the Indian Ocean, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the Mediterranean, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, human rights, the role of the United Nations, non-aligned cooperation in the field of news and information, and a non-aligned documentation centre in Colombo.

This afternoon the political committee drafting group adopted another five paragraphs of the 27 of the draft declaration preamble, thus raising the total of those adopted to eight. Seemingly, the drafting group is working at a slow pace, but one should note that matters of major importance are involved, summing up all questions of non-alignment, such as the movement's orientation, character, identity, and independence.

The fourth paragraph treats of the movement's fundamental contribution to the process of international relaxation, including detente between the big powers, but rejects bloc divisions in the world. Different approaches to this question were in evidence, but a formulation characteristic of the spirit of the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo was adopted in the end.

The fifth paragraphs [word indistinct] the basic principles and objectives of non-aligned policy are becoming more and more acceptable as an embodiment of the interests and aspirations of an increasing number of states and nations.

The sixth paragraph underlines the need strictly and consistently to apply the principles and criteria of non-alignment and calls for vigilance against all attempts to violate the movement's principles or alter its essence. The seventh paragraph includes a recommendation to the sixth summit in Havana to consider measures fully to translate into reality the principles, objectives, and programmatic tasks of non-aligned policy. The eighth paragraph notes the importance of holding the current ministerial conference in Europe, as this emphasizes the world-wide role of the movement and its expanded influence in strengthening detente and cooperation on equal terms, and in superseding bloc divisions.

Minic Receives Delegates

LD290136Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today received in separate visits several chief delegates to the Belgrade nonaligned foreign ministerial conference:

--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salah at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

They exchanged views on certain major international questions, especially related to the development of the Middle East situation and of the situation in Africa at large, as well as on the non-aligned countries' activity. Both sides expressed joint interest in the further development of bilateral relations which develop very successfully in all fields.

--Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, minister of foreign affairs of Panama.

They discussed many international questions and bilateral relations between the two countries.

--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

They considered certain current questions in international relations and, especially, the situation in the nonaligned movement, and expressed identical views.

--Hafizollah Amin, deputy premier and deputy foreign minister of Afghanistan.

They exchanged views on certain questions in the activity of the nonaligned countries. Both sides expressed readiness that relations between the two countries be promoted within the framework of existing broader possibilities for that.

Kesic Commentary

AU292100Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Ante Kesic commentary]

[Text] It does not often happen that the introductory speech made by the head of state of the host country provides the main orientation and, even more, the direction of an international meeting, along which all aspirations and aims--except, of course, those most [word indistinct]--will move and to which new ideas, hopes and optimism will be joined.

This is clearly the effect of the speech made by President Tito at the formal opening of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries, the leitmotiv of which was the necessity for action unity to insure that, at the current dangerous crossroads of events, the nonalined movement would be able to continue to act as an independent factor in world politics. President Tito's speech has continued to be heard for 5 full days in the halls of the Sava Center and has served as the motto or even as a part of the speech of every delegation, and thus of the entire conference.

The host country, Yugoslavia, was also obliged to present three documents to the conference; let us call them political and economic declarations, which the action program and conference have further perfected, polishing them to a true crystal brilliance. It has done this competently and with a great amount of authority and creative devotion, and causing this meeting, which is very prominent by composition--only ten heads of delegations are of lower rank than that of vice premier or minister for foreign affairs--to actually outgrow its initial framework as a preparatory intermediate meeting between two summits. This fact has endowed the meeting with a special strength, and thus the mainstream, or the main course, has not been polluted by the waste waters of alien interests, remaining clear in the sense of upholding the principles of the movement [words indistinct]. Further, the backwaters, or deviations have not detracted from the strength of the mainstream or, to put it more precisely, those who, for their own reasons--reasons which, if nothing else, are understandable--separated themselves, have remained separated and have formed neither groups nor fronts.

To be honest, a great deal has been said about crises arising from outside the conference. And at the conference it was determined that it is those with secret desires who most often speak of crises. Indeed, those who not only hold such secret wishes but also act in corresponding fashion have imposed on this conference the need to concern itself more with its own movement than with the world in the broader sense, and to serve as an arena for reconciliation or at least for restraint, wherever this may be required. The result has been and is that, with its confirmed identity and historical mission of world democratization, the nonalined movement will act even more courageously. The spirit of the host city, too, has contributed to all this, as did awareness of the fact that it was precisely at the first summit meeting, 17 years ago in Belgrade, that the birth of a new world outlook was confirmed for hundreds of millions of those who had found their place in neither the East nor West divisions which prevailed at that time, nor in the blocs or systems of any of them, and therefore had no place in their deployments. The [word indistinct] world has become a force which is tenaciously overcoming these belligerent divisions, weakening them in a peace-loving manner, remaining outside them and expanding the room it has won in the interest of both the one and the other, which is to say, in the interest of the world.

RUDE PRAVO Commentary

AU0222000Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Jaroslav Raus article: "On the conclusions of the conference of nonalined countries' foreign ministers; active factor of the struggle against imperialism"]

[Excerpts] The nonalined countries movement encompasses 86 countries with diverse social orders, beginning with the socialist and ending with feudal monarchy. These countries have a varying level of economic and social development and differ in their ideological and political orientation. For this reason the movement is not and cannot be a monolithic group.

The participants in the conference did not close their eyes to those facts which weaken a unified course in pushing through fundamental principles and program goals. The armed confrontations between some members of the movement cast a shadow. In this connection the aggressiveness of imperialism was discussed more than once at the conference hall, imperialism which is trying to slow down the national liberation struggle by introducing discord among the nonalined countries. It is trying to drive a wedge between them and the countries of the socialist community.

Bratislava PRAVDA Reviews Conference

AU021755Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "After the Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nonalined Countries; Useful Deliberations"]

[Text] When Yugoslav President Josep Broz Tito, one of the cofounders of the nonalined movement, opened the negotiations of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries exactly one week ago in Belgrade's Sava Congress Hall, he said, among other things: "THE NONALINED COUNTRIES MUST PERMIT NO ONE TO THREATEN THE SOLIDARITY OF OUR MOVEMENT AND TO BLUNT THE EDGE OF OUR BASIC ORIENTATION AND ACTION UNITY. THEY MUST PERMIT NOBODY TO CHIP AWAY AT THE POLICY OF THE NONALINED STATES AND TO REDUCE THE STRENGTH OF OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM AND FREE CHOICE OF THE ROAD FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT."

This was neither a formal, nor an untimely appeal; and it was also no coincidence that the main theme of the conference involved understanding the struggle to maintain and consolidate the unity of the movement, as the essence of the battle to enable it to act effectively on the international stage. Even prior to the conference, bourgeois propaganda strove almost passionately to predict that it would collapse, and to instil in the people's minds the existence of a deep crisis in the nonalined movement and, primarily, to establish conditions for changing the movement's orientation. Perhaps it is not even surprising that the greatest "experts" on the movement's "correct" orientation are those who support, either directly or indirectly, the racist regimes in southern Africa and the Zionist regime in Israel in its expansionist, aggressive and racist policy, those who are robbing the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America of these natural riches and who are resurrecting colonialism in Africa in new garb. True, even among the nonalined there are those who willingly listen to the "advice" of these reactionary forces. So there were certain attempts in Belgrade to place, for instance, Cuba's assistance to the African people on the same level as the actions of mercenaries and intervention forces of former colonial world states and of American imperialism. The only thing is that the Africans themselves have responded to this by saying that, without Cuba's and the Soviet Union's assistance, they would have had no freedom or independence and would have become new colonies of imperialism. MANY SPEAKERS STRESSED THAT IN THE PRESENT WORLD IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO WATCH, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, THE ONSLAUGHT OF REACTIONARY FORCES AND THE INTRIGUES OF IMPERIALISM, NEOCOLONIALISM, ZIONISM AND RACISM AGAINST THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD, AND THAT THE MAIN ENEMY OF PEACE AND PROGRESSIVE MANKIND IS STILL IMPERIALISM. THAT IS WHY THE NONALINED MOVEMENT'S BASIC ORIENTATION AGAINST IMPERIALISM, NEOCOLONIALISM, RACISM AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DOMINATION AND EXPLOITATION--AS FORMULATED BY THE MOVEMENT'S FOUNDERS 17 YEARS AGO--REMAINS CONSTANTLY TOPICAL. This conclusion was also confirmed by the Belgrade deliberations of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the 86 countries which are members of the movement with full rights, countries that were joined in the Yugoslav capital by the Republic of Djibouti.

The Belgrade deliberations were certainly not idyllic; neither were they a dais where well-known principles were merely affirmed. It was a place of discussions and polemics on exactly how to implement the nonalined countries' policy along the lines of the movement's basic orientation. Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's diplomatic leader and federal secretary of foreign affairs, who chaired the conference, formulated this toward the end of the conference by saying that "Harmony has been achieved between the recognition or differences and the need for unity." The discussion--which was prolonged for a day, so that the conference ended on Sunday morning, instead of on Saturday--fully showed the heterogenous nature of the movement, following from the fact that it comprises countries with different sociopolitical systems.

The discussion dealt, for instance, with the policy of the blocs, which the movement rejects. In this connection, stands were manifested that were sometimes naive and at other times insidiously formulated, and obviously inspired by either imperialism or the Peking movement. They simplified the question, as though it were possible to speak about the world of socialism and about the imperialist power groupings, placing the same value on both. Hafizollah Amin, deputy premier of the Afghan Government and minister of foreign affairs, pointed out that this is unacceptable and that it is impossible to permit such an interpretation of the world to turn the movement of nonalined countries into a grouping aimed against the socialist countries. ISIDORO MALMIERCA PEOLI, CUBAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, STATED THAT CUBA SUPPORTS THE PRINCIPLE OF FIGHTING FOR LIQUIDATION OF DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO MILITARY BLOCS; BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN, HE SAID, THAT THE MOVEMENT SHOULD OPPOSE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLACE AN EQUAL SIGN BETWEEN IMPERIALISM AND SOCIALISM.

The nonalined must be able to distinguish between their friends and their enemies.

The need to systematically clarify--within the movement--certain other questions of our present world, divided as a consequence of class struggles and a different political, social and economic development, was, for instance, manifested also in connection with Cuba's role in Africa, which--as we have already mentioned--was one cause of polemical clashes. The representatives of many African countries said that Cuba's aims are fully in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Africa. Cuba does not want to dominate African soil, not even an inch of it. "We have come to Africa," Cuban Minister I. Malmierca said, "to support the fight against the remaining legacy of colonialism. We have gone there at the wish of the peoples and legitimate governments, which are being submitted to the aggression of racists and expansionists and also other servants of imperialism." Obviously it was this that has evoked the "indignation" for instance of the representatives of Zaire, Somalia--which had committed an act of aggression against Ethiopia--and also of Egypt; they became so indignant that they were most zealous in demanding that the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries should not take place next year in Havana, as has already been decided a long time ago, since they would allegedly not come to Cuba's capital. The Cuban minister answered the Egyptian representative very aptly by saying: "We have heard that those who are not ashamed to freely visit occupied Jerusalem, do not want to go to Havana...and we are not even surprised at this, since Cuba has always resolutely supported the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the people of other Arab countries against the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, including Jerusalem..."

But, after all, the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs confirmed that the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries would be held next year in Cuba's capital, and the discussions on this question are not even mentioned in the concluding declaration, just as it does not mention the Cambodian attacks on Socialist Vietnam (both states are members of the movement) or other controversial questions. This too, obviously expresses the achieved level of "unity with differences," as stated by J. Vrhovec in this context. [paragraph continues]

ON THE WHOLE IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE FINAL DECLARATION AND THE ACTION PROGRAM NOW ADOPTED IN BELGRADE BOTH POSITIVELY CONCRETIZE THE ACTIVITY OF THE MOVEMENT OF NONALINED COUNTRIES UNTIL THE HAVANA CONFERENCE, AND MANY OF THE STIPULATIONS OF THE DOCUMENTS MENTIONED ARE ACTUALLY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGENDA OF THE HAVANA SUMMIT. Alongside the important tasks in the struggle to expand and deepen international detente and limit the feverish armament, the movement designates as the most dangerous hotbeds of tension the areas in southern Africa where the racist regimes still exist, and the Middle East. The discussion also showed the interconnection between and inseparable nature of political and economic questions in the fight for a new and just economic order in the world.

The Belgrade conference undoubtedly had useful deliberations. It has contributed to confirming the main principles of the nonalined countries' activities; in a complicated situation it has brought to the fore those things that join these countries together in the struggle for peace and a more just world; and it has pointed out the "offensive return to capitalism" and the pressure of reactionary forces against the movement. It was this that has made it a good step in the constant struggle for the unity and effectiveness of this movement, which has become an active co-creator of international relations.

Chinese Intrigues Considered

AU0211237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 78 p 8 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov, special correspondent in Belgrade: "The Nonalined Conference Continues"]

[Excerpt] The statements made at the nonalined conference in Belgrade are mainly directed against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. This is the essence of the nonalined movement. Individual statements, however, are placing the Soviet Union and the United States on the same level as "superpowers" which are contending for "world supremacy." Such a position, of course, has nothing in common and cannot have anything in common with the genuine struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism because the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are in the frontranks of this struggle.

It is not difficult to understand that such concepts are being inspired, for different purposes, by certain imperialist circles as well as by China. In this connection it is worth mentioning the greetings telegram of Huang Hua, the PRC minister of foreign affairs, which was read at today's plenary session of the conference and which once again contains anti-Soviet insinuations, trying to divert attention from the fact that the Maoists are precisely those who are conducting a policy of hegemony and interference in the affairs of other states--an activity which is alien to the principles proclaimed by the nonalined movement. It is sufficient just to mention China's territorial claims toward its neighboring countries.

POLITIKA DISCUSSES ALBANIA'S SEARCH FOR NEW ALLY

AU082100Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[M. Misic report]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 August--Recent indications that Albania, after a somewhat dramatic termination of its alliance with China, would like to make friends with India, have received new confirmations. Today's INDIAN EXPRESS, carries a report by its London correspondent quoting "diplomatic sources," saying that the main goal of a delegation from Tirana which is soon expected to visit New Delhi will be to examine what volume of technical and economic assistance India can extend.

At the same time a partial answer is also indicated why Tirana, in a search for an ally which would fill the vacuum resulting from Peking's withdrawal, has precisely chosen New Delhi. As the INDIAN EXPRESS says, the Albanian leaders assess that only India can meet their needs, while at the same time keeping out of Tirana's internal affairs. It is stressed that the Albanian leadership had carefully followed the Indian foreign policy ever since the Janata Party came to power and, in this connection, was "rather impressed" by the way in which the diplomacy headed by Vajpayee operated both toward India's neighbors as well as toward the big powers and other countries.

Among the "other countries", Vietnam is primarily mentioned as the country to which India extended great assistance for a revival of its economy, while avoiding in this connection to influence Hanoi's internal policy.

According to the INDIAN EXPRESS, the Albanian delegation at the level of experts will bring along a list of projects which the Chinese left uncompleted. These projects include textile mills, roads, projects of medium and heavy industry as well as the training of Albanians in various fields. (Work on some 142 projects has halted with the withdrawal of 6,000 Chinese experts)

It is indicated that after the delegation of experts, a delegation on a higher level may visit New Delhi, a delegation which would include personalities from the party and the government and that the Albanians would also like to see an Indian delegation in Tirana.

New Delhi's official circles, however, still do not comment on all these indications, and thus New Delhi's interest in a rapprochement with Albania, in the context of the Indian relations with China and the USSR--whose capitals will soon be visited by Foreign Minister Vajpayee-still remains the great mystery. Both Peking and Moscow have undoubtedly been directly following Albania's search for new allies.

The past Albanian-Indian relations have been rather cool. The diplomatic relations which have barely linked the level of protocol have been maintained through the embassies in Iraq and Rome. In this connection, it is expected that the Albanians will also propose the opening of its competent diplomatic mission in New Delhi.

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